Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861. NUMBER 171.

[illegible] Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
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OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

INDIANA SENATOR.

The country will hail with unusual gratification the election, yesterday, of Gov. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, to the United States Senate, as successor to Mr. Fitch. Mr. Lane had just entered upon his official duties as Governor of Indiana. His transfer to the Senate will devolve the Gubernatorial office upon Lieut. Governor Morton—a gentleman, by the way, most admirably fitted for the station.

CITY CHARTER.

Can anybody tell us anything about certain proposed amendments to the City Charter, said to have been sent to Springfield with a view to their passage by the Legislature? Thus far we have not been able to learn anything definite relative to these proposed changes of, or additions to that document. We desire to know all about it, that we may give the necessary information to the people of Chicago, who may certainly be supposed to have some slight interest in the matter. It may all be well enough; but the secrecy that is observed on the part of those who are moving in it is, to say the least, a suspicious circumstance. Come to the light, gentlemen, and show your hand!

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

A number of petitions are in circulation in our city, urging Congress to incorporate the Breckinridge platform into the Constitution of the United States. The things are worded so as to conceal their legal or legislative intent. They are called "Petitions for the Crittenden *Compromise*," and in some cases "Petitions for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise"—but they all unite in urging Congress to amend the Constitution so as to *establish slavery* in all territory south of 36 deg., 30 min., now embraced in the United States, or hereafter to be acquired, down to the Isthmus of Panama or Cape Horn. While we caution all persons who are not candidly in favor of such a scheme, against being gulled into signing it, we also assure the circulators of the petitions that they are wearing out good shoe-leather to no purpose. Under no possible circumstances can forty-four Republican members of the two houses of Congress be induced to give their assent to such a measure, or to do otherwise than oppose it to the last extremity.

An Advance.

We congratulate our friends in the interior on the improvement which has taken place within the last eight days in the price of Hogs and nearly all kinds of Hog product. Since the 8th inst., Hogs, both live and dressed, have advanced about 60c per 100 lbs—$6.12½@6.15 being paid in this market yesterday for heavy dressed, and $5.26@5.40 for live. Within the same period, Mess Pork has advanced 75c per bbl.—sales being made yesterday at $15.75@[illegible].00. But our principal packers refuse to sell at any such figures; and thus far during the season the sales have been made almost entirely by small operators. There is a very active demand for Bulk Meats for Southern markets, and heavy sales have been made within the past two days at 6c for shoulders and 8c for sides—an improvement of ½c per lb since the 10th inst.

Capt. McGowan.

The New York *Times* severely criticises the conduct of Capt. McGowan in the affair of the *Star of the West*. That journal says that his orders were, if fired upon, to hoist the flag of the United States and also a *Revenue-flag*, which latter would have informed Major Anderson that the vessel was under government orders, and claimed the protection of Fort Sumter. He also had orders to beach the vessel, if necessary, as near to the fort as possible, launch the boats, allow the soldiers to show themselves and make a bold push for the fort, under such protection as the guns of Major Anderson were able to extend. The *Times* insists that had Capt. McGowan not lost his presence of mind at the critical moment, and thereby forgot his orders, Major Anderson would now have under his command two hundred additional men and all the supplies needed for standing a protracted siege.

Senator Toombs and the Mississippi Delegation.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* telegraphs to that paper of the 14th that Senator Toombs of Georgia has gone home with no expectation of returning. He has become alarmed at the delay of Georgia in going out of the Union, and he goes home ostensibly to hurry the thing along. If he will only stay at home, the people will be constrained to forgive him for many transgressions.

The Mississippi delegation in the House of Representatives have also gone. Senators Davis and Brown remain, however, to obstruct legislation, to defeat the appropriation bills, and to prevent the adoption of measures for raising money to carry on the Government.

Kansas Acknowledgements.

We have received since January 7th 1861,

From Relief Committee, Hamlet, Ill., by L. N. Stratton	$25.00
From Relief Committee, Wheaton, Ill., $44.40, less discount $1 broken bank bill	43.40
From Relief Committee Raymond, Racine Co., Wis. by Mr. Millerd, $156, less discount on $1 uncurrent	155.85
From Relief Committee, Northfield, Rice County, Minnesota, by Messrs Skinner & Fields	51.90
From Relief Committee, Hamlet, Ill., by L. N. Stratton	6.00
From Relief Committee, Clinton, De Kalb Co., Ill., by H. L. Fuller	13.00
From Relief Committee, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill., by C. R. Albro	13.00
From Relief Committee, Garden Hutton, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, by C. L. Reinke	13.00
From Relief Committee, Warren, Ill., by N. Rogers	4.00
From Relief Committee, Mount Pleasant, Racine Co., Wis., by W. F. M. Arny	210.51
From Relief Committee, Syracuse, Bremer Co., Iowa, from Farr & Phillips	18.00
From J. W. Smith, Dayton, Green County, Wis.	2.00
From Mrs. Lydia Aldrich, Asbury, LaSalle Co., Ill.	30.00
From Mrs. A. T. Norton, Chicago	1.00
From Collection of Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, Ill., and donation of M. Pease & Co	50.00
From Union Grove Township, Whiteside Co., Ill., by Editors of Chicago TRIBUNE	6.00
From B. F. Fish, Niles, Mich	1.00
From G. Judson, Raymond, Racine county, Wis., one package gloves and mittens	....
Total	$642.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid bill returned to Burr Oak, Mich	$30.00
Paid Hart Aston & Co. bill of sacks	24.00
Paid charge on donations to R. R. depot	40
Paid F. N. Blake expenses as agent per order of S. C. Pomeroy	8.00
Paid S. C. Pomeroy per Am. Ex. Co	580.56
Total	$642.96

JOHN EVANS.

Indignation Meeting of Co-operation or Union Men in Alabama—The People Must be Heard.

We find in the Nashville *Democrat*, of Jan. [illegible], a report of the proceedings of an indignation meeting in Huntsville, Alabama, on the [illegible] inst. The meeting was composed of very respectable citizens. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting, though there was strong opposition, was the following:

Whereas, Information has reached us that the Convention now in session in Montgomery will adopt an ordinance of separate State secession without submitting the question to the vote of the people at the ballot-box:

Resolved, That the refusal to submit the question of secession to a vote of the people at the ballot-box directly, is a usurpation of power on the part of the Convention; that the act argues distrust of the people, and is a violation of the fundamental principles of our Government.

Resolved, That to submit quietly to this act of a Convention, itself unconstitutionally called, IS THE BEGINNING OF A SYSTEM OF SUBMISSION WHICH WILL END IN THE OVERTHROW OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DESPOTISM.

Resolved, That as soon as the ordinance shall pass separating the State of Alabama from the other States of this Union, unless the question is submitted to a vote of the people at the ballot-box, THE DELEGATES TO SAID CONVENTION ARE REQUESTED TO CONSULT WITH MEMBERS FRIENDLY TO CO-OPERATION AND THE SOVEREIGN RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE BALLOT-BOX, THE PROPRIETY OF WITHDRAWING FROM SAID CONVENTION [illegible].

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House has not been in session to-day, the Hall being given up to the use of the Democracy. The business of the Senate, this morning, was unimportant.

OPPOSITION TO CAMERON.

The pressure upon Mr. Lincoln, in reference to Cameron, is very strong. His appointment to a place in the Cabinet would be the cause of profound dissatisfaction among the most valuable and zealous of our political friends. A delegation, here, representing the radical Democracy of New York, is protesting in strong terms against that fatal movement.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The so-called Democratic Convention met here to-day to save the Union and settle the hash of the "Black Republicans." Its aim was directed solely to secure the future victory of the party, without reference to the wants and necessities of the country; and throughout all its proceedings the one object—gratification of the hate of Republican ideas and the Republican organization—has been plainly manifested. But its efforts have not been wholly unanimous. A respectable minority of members—those, especially, from the North—have showed their restiveness under the assumed control of the semi-secessionists who are here in numbers from Egypt and from the *Times* establishment at Chicago. The committee on resolutions—thirty-three members—is now in session, and the debates are loud and long. The question is, the Union, pure and simple, without reservation or qualification, or the Union as the South Carolinians would have it—a thing without vitality or power, a thing to be dissolved now or at any other time when any faction is pleased to assert it. The excitement outside to know the result of the deliberations is intense; and the declarations from each side, that the verdict must correspond to their ideas or a rebellion will follow, are loud and frequent. What the result will be is almost certain—the *Times* faction, strongly backed up by Egypt, will prevail. We shall see.

The attendance is respectable, and the material of the Convention is of the better sort. Many counties are without representatives, and many have bogus delegations picked up for the occasion. Gov. Casey presides with great dignity and fairness.

SECOND DISPATCH.

THE TIMES POLICY TRIUMPHANT.

The Hall of the House was densely crowded this evening, to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Every man felt that the action of that committee would have immense weight with the body of the party, and its utterances were looked for with unconcealed anxiety. The part that they were to take condemnation of the policy pursued in a similar emergency by Gen. Jackson and the patriotic men who stood by his side in 1832, leaked out of the committee room, and then the anxiety was to know how far the once boasted Union party would prove itself willing to go in for encouraging disunion in others.

SPEECH OF HENRY S. FITCH, ESQ.

While waiting, Henry S. Fitch of Chicago took the stand, and in a speech of great beauty and power, enforced in guarded language, but with great warmth of sentiment, the necessity for exhausting all means to maintain the Union of the States. It was evident that he is a believer in force, as applied to Southern secessionists, as well as to John Brown marauders. He was followed by Holmes, once of the St. Louis *Republican*, who soon exhausted himself and sat down.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee now coming in, the resolutions were read. They are what was expected—a reflex of the opinions of the Chicago *Times*, amounting to this: Secession is bad, but the enforcement of the laws is worse; we will compromise on the Crittenden amendment, the Douglas resolutions, or the border State proposition. We, the Democrats of Illinois, who aided in destroying the Missouri Compromise, and who have made a demi-god of the instrument in that atrocious job, will accept a bad imitation of that compromise; but for the integrity of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws, we will not fight.

DICK RICHARDSON SPEAKS.

These announcements were followed by a speech by Dick Richardson, who enforced them with that want of logic and absence of argument which are the characteristics of his forensic endeavors. He was

FOLLOWED BY DON MORRISON,

who is verifying the adage that "one apostate is worse than ten Turks."

A NATIONAL CONVENTION RECOMMENDED.

The resolutions closed by recommending a National Convention, Democratic of course, of all the States, at Louisville, on the 22d of February next, for the further consideration of the remedies for the evils that the traitors have brought upon the country.

FIFTY ELOQUENT DEMOCRATS.

While I write, the speaking is still going on. Probably not less than fifty eloquent gentlemen are yet to be heard, some of whom, for the honor of the State, ought to utter one bold word for the reassertion, in all its strength, of that Jacksonian policy which the Democratic party of Illinois was once proud to sustain.

HOW THE MINORITY FEEL.

The dissatisfaction with what has been done is profound among a large minority of the delegates. Those especially from the North. They declare that the State and the party are betrayed to Egypt. Look out for large accessions to the Republican ranks. "The Union must and shall be preserved," will yet be the rallying of cry of thousands of Democrats who love their country better than their party.

THE BANKERS' CAUCUS.

The bankers had an informal caucus this afternoon, in which two or three propositions were discussed, one looking to central redemption at Springfield by officers named by the Legislature, and the other to redemption by a Clearing House in Chicago, under the management of the Banks themselves, in either case the sanction of the law to be invoked by a bill which they hope they can get through the Legislature. A third, which provoked some mirth, suggested legalizing the suspension of specie payments for ninety days.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Bankers' Convention met in the Senate Chamber this evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Thomas Lewis, of the Railroad Bank at Decatur, called the Convention to order and read the call. Judge W. Blanchard, of the Naperville Bank, was chosen Chairman, and O. Davidson, of the Elgin Bank, Secretary. Thirty-seven of the one hundred and eight banks in the State were represented, as follows:

A. Crawford, Aledo,
M. V. Hall, Aurora,
H. T. Noble, Commonwealth,
O. Davidson, Elgin,
B. S. Perry, Geneseo,
W. Blanchard, Naperville,
John McGinnis, Quincy,
H. T. Noble, Raleigh,
Hubbard, Grand Prairie,
J. Farmer, Garden State,
A. J. Holt, Highland,
C. Luling, Humboldt,
A. D. Clapp, Ill. Cent.,
John S. Jones, Ill. State,
A. M. Blanchard, Jersey County,
B. F. Carver, Kane Co.,
R. T. Stockton, Lafay'te County,
Crawford, Miss. River,
A. D. Clapp, Sparta,
W. W. Wright, Southern Illinois,
B. W. Newton, Canal,
H. Mansfield, Central,
H. Sandford and G. Living, Edgar Co.,
H. Norton, Farmers,
H. R. Reed, Franklin,
H. R. Reed, Fulton,
C. D. Chase, Marshall County,
H. R. Reed, Morgan Co.,
M. V. Hall, National,
J. O. Lombard, Pamet,
Thos. Lewis, Railroad,
A. H. Bailey, Reapers,
J. Lumbard, Toulon,
E. Norton, Ashland,
E. Norton, Douglas,
L. Niles, Agricultural,
H. Derby, Commercial.

W. W. Wright moved a Committee on Business—of seven—be appointed, and the Chair named the following gentlemen: E. Norton, Thomas Lewis, J. Farmer, J. McGinnis, Jr., W. W. Wright, M. V. Hall and B. F. Carver.

MR. HALL MAKES A SPEECH.

Pending a motion to instruct the Committee, M. V. Hall, of the Bank of Aurora, addressed the Convention in some desultory remarks. He thought a general consultation of all interests—the agricultural, mercantile and banking—should be had before any important amendments were made to the present banking law. He believed the late call made by the Bank Commissioners to have been unwise, if not unjust, and calculated to embarrass the banks and depreciate our currency. Powerful influences were here represented by a strong delegation of merchants from Chicago pressing a bill which, if it became a law, would wipe out nearly every bank in the State, and throw $12,000,000 of bonds into Wall street. He hoped the greatest caution would characterize the legislation on banking, the character and necessities for which bankers were better able to judge than any class in the community.

After some unimportant business the Convention adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock; when and where the Committee were instructed to report.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Seward's Speech—The Anxiety to Hear it—How it was Received.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

Never in the history of the American Congress has there been witnessed so intense an anxiety to hear a speech as that which preceded the delivery of Mr. Seward's, on Saturday afternoon. This absorbing interest was not confined to Washington, but extended throughout the Union. Telegraphic dispatches denoting the drift and points of the speech were telegraphed every fifteen minutes to various cities. Mr. Seward had his remarks printed in advance of their delivery, and copies were sent to the leading papers in seaboard cities, where it appeared in their afternoon editions, simultaneously with its utterance here. No speech ever received in this country so wide a perusal in so brief a time. Millions have already read it; and every word and sentence has been weighed and considered. The effect that it will produce remains to be seen.

What gave so much interest and weight to the Senator's words, was the belief that it was equivalent to a speech from Lincoln himself. He spoke on the great crisis as the Premier of the new Administration, and authoritatively indicated to the country the full extent to which Mr. Lincoln is prepared to go in the direction of concessions to the Oligarchy, and the policy he will pursue in resisting secession and upholding the Union.

Mr. Seward spoke not for himself, or as a Senator, but as the Prime Minister for the new Administration. Hence the importance which popular belief attached to his oracular utterances, and the irrepressible desire to hear the speech. Men came here from Boston, Buffalo, New York, Richmond, Baltimore and elsewhere—too impatient to wait a few hours or minutes to read it in the papers. Hours before the Senate met, the galleries were full to crushing and fainting. The lobbies and cloak rooms were literally packed with an anxious throng. The floor of the Senate was invaded by hundreds of ladies who were the wives and daughters of members and Cabinet Ministers. But so offensive was their presence to the immaculate and sensitive Toombs that he gruffly insisted on the enforcement of the rules in relation to privileged persons, which expelled them from the chamber. They unanimously voted him a brute as well as traitor; in which verdict few of the males declined to acquiesce.

Long after the surging crowd had jammed the halls and entrances and blocked the approaches to the chamber, the living stream continued to flow towards the Senate wing of the Capitol. A part of the overflow swept into the spacious House galleries, filling them with a disappointed audience to witness the withdrawal of the Mississippi disunion members, and the passage of the Navy Appropriation bill, which Sherman by skillful maneuvering managed to get through the House.

Mr. Seward commenced speaking at twenty minutes to one, and consumed over two hours in the delivery of his discourse. He spoke slowly, making frequent pauses, and often with much pathos. When he drew his grand picture of the greatness and glory of the Union, and then drew the dark outlines of a dismembered Republic, grave Senators freely shed tears, and the stillness of death reigned in the chamber, as the vast audience strained their ears and eyes to catch every tone and gesture. The scene was deeply impressive, as the great man, clothed with authority to speak in behalf of a powerful and victorious party to the defeated minority who refused to submit to the popular verdict, plead for the Union, and depicted the evils and horrors that would befal those who were madly bent on its destruction.

The whole diplomatic corps were present and gave the deepest attention to every word. When he concluded, many of them anxiously inquired of Senators to know whether his views would be accepted, and if the difficulty would probably be healed? The foreign ministers, without exception, regard the Secessionists as palpably in the wrong. They can see no just or sufficient cause for the wicked course the Disunionists are pursuing; and such is the verdict of all civilized nations. All Europe declares that the alleged grievances of the slaveholders are unfounded, and their demands for "great concessions" unjustifiable and preposterous.

But how was the speech received? The Toombs and Wigfall school of politicians ridicule it, and scornfully repel the proffered olive branch. No compromises with the North, no union with the free States, are their declarations. Crittenden says it will do as a first step towards conciliation, but there can be no peace until the Republicans give up their principles, and accept his slave code propositions. The reconstructionists, of the Hunter and Breckinridge school, say there is no use in talking of compromises until after the Union is dissolved. A Southern Confederacy must first be erected. When it has made a Constitution to suit the slaveholders, then such of the free States as will accept such Constitution will be admitted into the Southern Confederacy. Crittenden's slave code compromise is put forward to distract and divide the North while the work of disunion is being carried forward. It is for this base purpose the poor, frail, old man, now verging on second childhood, is pushed forward by the crafty, cunning conspirators.

With all moderate men Mr. Seward's speech must produce a happy effect. It cannot be otherwise. Some of the more radical Republicans consider it a letting down, and complain, that if not an abandonment of principle, it is too temporizing in the face of treason. But the majority view it differently. Mr. Seward being about to enter the Cabinet, and believing that civil war is imminent, determined in behalf of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party, to offer as liberal a proposition to the slaveholders, as could be done without an abdication of cherished principles and a betrayal of the rights of the free labor masses. He went to the utmost verge of concession short of humiliation and dishonorable surrender. Could he have gone an inch farther without abandoning the platform of his own party and of conceding away a part of the platform of the Northern Democracy? He offers the South a faithful observance of the Fugitive Slave Law, with such modifications of the law as will not oblige citizens against their will to chase fugitives, and as will protect free men from being carried off into slavery. He proposes the repeal of all Personal Liberty bills contravening the Constitution or the laws of Congress. He properly asks also to have repealed all Southern police regulations for the imprisonment and selling into slavery Northern seamen of color whose vessels may touch Southern ports. As it is unscrupulously charged that the Republicans intend to interfere with Slavery in the States, he proposes a Constitutional amendment denying that power to Congress or States, forever. He proposes after the admission of Kansas, to pass enabling acts admitting all the residue of the territories in two States, with whatever Constitution they may adopt, with provision, if it be constitutional, for future subdivision into more States. He proposes the construction of two great Pacific Railroads, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, for the benefit of the South; and the other to connect the towns on the Mississippi river and on the Lakes with the harbors on the Pacific coast, for the benefit of the Free States: and, lastly, he is in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention one, two or three years hence, when the present eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, and the public mind calmed down to the reasoning point, to consider and decide whether any, and what, amendments of the organic national law ought to be made. Once in a century he thinks it may become necessary to revise the National Constitution.

Now, what more could he have offered? What other concessions have the Northern people to propose? The slave-holders demand that slaves shall be recognized as property by the Constitution; that free Territory shall be converted into slave territory; that a slave code shall be extended over the public domain; that they shall have the right to take their slaves with them into the free States: and, finally, that the African slave trade shall be re-opened, as that legitimately and inevitably follows the other concessions. Now, these demands can never be complied with. They are impossibilities in their very nature, while free labor civilization endures.

Mr. Seward clearly and tersely sums up the cause for which the oligarchy are attempting to dismember the Union in these words:

> It is that the disunionists did not accept as *conclusive the arguments which were urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the canvass.* This is all. Were their own arguments against him more satisfactory to his supporters? Of course they were not; they could not be. Does the Constitution, in letter or spirit, require or imply that the arguments of one party shall be satisfactory to the other? No; that is impossible. What is the constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction? Renewed debate and ultimate rehearing in a subsequent election.

In regard to maintaining the Union in its geographical integrity, Mr. Seward spoke in mild but unmistakable language when he said:

> I dread, as in my inmost soul I abhor, civil war. I do not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword. Yet, for all this, I do not agree with those who, with a desire to avert that great calamity, advise a conventional or unopposed separation, with a view to what they call a reconstruction. It is enough for me, first, that in this plan destruction goes before reconstruction; and, secondly, that the strength of the vase in which the hopes of the nation are held, consists chiefly in its remaining unbroken.
>
> Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to say that States must be kept within their constitutional sphere by impulsion, if they could not be held there by attraction. I fully admit the originality, the sovereignty, and the independence of the several States within their sphere. But I hold the Federal Government to be equally original, sovereign, and independent within its sphere. And the government of the State can no more absolve the people residing within its limits from allegiance to the Union than the Government of the Union can absolve them from allegiance to the State. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, paramount to all legislation of the States, whether made under the Constitution, or by even their organic Convention. The Union can be dissolved not by secession, with or without armed force, but only by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, collected in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.
>
> Congress, in the present case, ought not to be impassive. It ought, if it can, to redress any real grievances of the offended States, and then it *ought to supply the President with all the means necessary to maintain the Union in the full exhibition and discreet exercise of its authority.* Beyond this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people, and they are abundantly competent to discharge it.

The speech was eminently conciliatory; all that could be said: it offers all the concession that the vast majority of the people will permit any living man to propose, and it echoes the sentiments of twenty millions of white freemen that discontented persons must be kept within their spheres by "impulsion if they cannot be held by attraction." However passion may have succeeded the reason of the fanatics in the Slave States, who are precipitating their section into the horrors of civil and servile war, yet there are thousands of minds which it will reach, and cause them to pause, ponder, and shudder before taking the fatal plunge into the yawning chasm of dissolution of the Union. CHICAGO.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Gov. Seward's speech, we think, disappoints those who have sanguinely expected from it a solution of our national perplexities and a dissipation of our national perils. On the other hand, those who looked to it with confident delight as likely to embody a surrender of every distinctively Republican principle and purpose in order to turn away the wrath of the Secessionist, will find themselves disappointed. Governor Seward indicates a purpose to push concession to the utmost verge, in order to dispel the perils now brooding over the Republic; but he does not forget that he is a Republican. We certainly should have preferred a bolder tone—we think some allusion to the recent insults to the National flag and name by the Secessionists now in force in Charleston would have been pertinent and timely, as we know that they would have been hailed with enthusiasm by ninety-nine of every hundred of the Senator's devoted friends. Still we cannot reasonably expect all the best qualities of head and heart to be embodied in a single person; and while it is given to some to uphold the Eternal Right in the face of exasperated and formidable foes, others may be as usefully employed in pouring oil on the troubled waters, and preaching the gospel of conciliation and peace. Were any evidence given by the Secessionists that they could be placated by moderate and reasonable concessions, we should be willing to see them met in a spirit at least equally conciliatory; but while the South chooses to speak through such organs as Messrs. Toombs and Davis, and to propose such extravagant and impossible conditions as those of Mr. Hunter, we feel that the occasion demands that the response of the North be characterized by other qualities than those evinced in Gov. Seward's speech. In short, we are not willing that the North shall be bound over to keep the peace toward the South, and to fulfil all her constitutional duties, unless there be reciprocal stipulations from the other side. If the coming compromise is to require the North to return fugitive slaves more faithfully and not attempt to meddle with Slavery in the States, we must insist that it shall likewise stipulate for the civilized treatment of citizens of the free States traveling or sojourning in the South. Why is it that the escape of one negro from Slavery is practically regarded at Washington as of more consequence than the lawless subjection of ten white freemen to constraint, indignity, torture, and even death, at the hands of Southern mobs, on a mere suspicion (often groundless) that they are hostile to Slavery? Will no compromiser ever vouchsafe us an answer to this question?

[From the N. Y. Times.]

It frequently happens that the wisdom of particular movements can be tested only by their success or failure in accomplishing the object sought. Mr. Seward's speech, in its general tenor, does not require this vindication. Its main object is to set forth the advantages, the necessities of the Union to the people of the United States, and the vast calamities to them and to the world which its destruction would involve. That this is done with consummate ability and power, no one who reads the speech will have any doubts,—or if he has, a second reading will dispel them. It is eminently compact in its style, comprehensive in its scope, and statesmanlike in its tone. Mr. Seward takes very little note of those considerations which make the Union of more importance to one section than to another. He presents only those which commend themselves to the general judgment of the whole country. He bases his appeal on the universal sentiments of national ambition, love of liberty, and pride of public character which pervade the whole people and make them loyal, if anything can, to the Constitution which has given them such free and such vigorous development. His speech is addressed to the People of the United States,—showing how they must all suffer if the Union is destroyed,—and not to the North or South as sections having any distinct and separable interest in its preservation.

It is pre-eminently a speech which *ought* to command universal attention and exert a general and a salutary influence. As an indication of the *spirit* in which the Administration of Mr. Lincoln will be conducted, it leaves nothing to be desired. It must convince every candid man that its predominant and paramount aim will be to perpetuate the Union,—that it will consult, with scrupulous care, the interests, the principles, and the sentiments of every section. It leaves no room for the presumption that the conduct of the Administration will be directly, or indirectly, hostile to the institutions of the Southern States—or that it will be deaf or indifferent to complaints from that quarter, of evils suffered or apprehended at the hands of the Federal Government. If men, here or elsewhere—North or South—will read and judge the speech, fairly and candidly, as a declaration of general principles, intended to inform the country as to the basis and general spirit and temper of the incoming Administration, we believe they will find it very difficult to detect in it anything that is justly obnoxious to censure.

In point of fact, however, the speech will not be judged from such a point of view. It was made in the midst of a crisis—after the fever of public feeling had reached an alarming height, while one State was in arms against the Federal Government, and others had formally repudiated its authority. The country has been eagerly looking to Mr. Seward for more than a month for some plan of relief; and the conviction that he had some such plan, at once comprehensive, definite and effectual, encouraged by the tone of confident hope which pervaded his speech at the New England dinner, had taken strong hold upon the public mind. His speech, therefore, will be judged from that expectation; and probably the general opinion will be that it falls short of what the emergency of the case requires. It contains no promise of concessions such as are generally considered essential to the arrest of the disunion movement. It encourages no hope that slavery can go into any portion of the territories of the United States, under Congressional protection;—indeed Mr. S. declares explicitly that he "shall never, directly or indirectly, give his vote to establish or *sanction* slavery in such territories, or anywhere else in the world." Yet this demand for a Constitutional recognition of slave property, and a consequent Congressional protection of slavery in the Federal territories is, so far as we can perceive, the only clear and distinct concession upon which the Southern States unite. That certainly was the main point of the resolution offered in the Senate by Jefferson Davis—and it has been insisted on with more general unanimity, on the part of the South, than any other. Mr. Seward's subsequent declaration in regard to the territories was very guarded, and by no means perfectly clear. He said:

> "I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining Territories would be obtained by *similar laws providing for their organization*. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, as I think she ought to be, *and if the organic laws of all the other Territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which should include them,* reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure."

Mr. Seward probably refers at the outset to the fact that the enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota, and Kansas contained no clause prohibiting slavery,—and that, nevertheless, he voted for them as he would do in similar cases that may arise hereafter. He intimates that he would vote for organizing all the remaining territory, Kansas being first admitted under the Wyandotte Constitution, into two States,—*provided* (1,) their organic laws, one of which, that of Nebraska, prohibits slavery, and the other, that of New Mexico, establishes it,—could be first repealed;—and (2,) that the right of subdividing them hereafter could be reserved. The second branch of the proviso, however, he himself declares, to be unconstitutional;—and the first would doubtless be regarded by the South as converting his promise into a proposition to admit two more free States. His conditional promise, therefore, amounts to very little.

COLLISION CASE SETTLED.—We learn from Detroit that the suits pending for several days in the United States District Court in that city, between the owners of the propellers Mineral Rock and Wabash Valley, the latter owned by A. E. Goodrich of this city, have been settled. Each party is to pay half the damages sustained by the collision, with reservation as to rights of Insurance Companies.

THE CITY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The January term commenced on Monday.

MADISON STREET.—Supt. Gage is putting the Madison street track in order, and the cars commence running to-morrow.

CAMPBELL'S COMING.—The world-famous Campbell Minstrels are to perform in this city next week.

WYMAN.—The great Wizard and ventriloquist, Wyman, is here and drawing and delighting crowds at Kingsbury Hall each evening.

PROPERTY ESTRAY.—At the City Marshal's office owners are wanted for a pair of pants, two buffalo robes, four watches and some other clothing, believed to be stolen.

LARCENY.—Two men, George Steele *alias* Smith, and H. Vose, have been arrested charged with larceny of gloves, pocket knives, a flute, and other small articles.

IN NEW QUARTERS.—The Michigan Southern Railroad Company have leased one of the elegant stores under the new Sherman House on Clark street, and will occupy it with their offices early in February.

WYMAN'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—At Kingsbury Hall last evening, Wyman the Wizard drew and entertained a crowded House. He will continue to do the same the remaining evenings of the week.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION TO-NIGHT.—The printers have their annual festival and ball at the Briggs House this evening. It will be a brilliant affair. Carriages ready at 5½ P. M. Supper at 8 P. M.

THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.—The workmen are making good progress on the interior, and the joiner work is being rapidly got out. The stores on both street fronts are receiving their tenants.

STORE FRONTS.—The wooden buildings on the East side of Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office, have broke out violently into store fronts and constitute an imposing addition to our business centre.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.—The Colby House, on the corner of Wells and Washington streets, was entered a few nights since and robbed of $600 worth of property. Parties believed to be the burglars were yesterday arrested and will be examined to-day.

STREET CLEANING.—Some of the Bridewell birds were out yesterday on South Clark street cleaning away the accumulations of ice that choked the sewer mouths and in the state of that threatened to extensively flood sidewalks and basements.

IMITATIVE.—We noticed a day or two since on the West side, a party of go-ahead urchins busy in getting up a skating park. They had succeeded in flowing an enclosed tract of a few square rods, and were waiting for a freeze. A placard on a board announced "Good scating cheep."

PROF. YOUMANS TO-NIGHT.—Our lecture public will be glad to learn that Prof. Youmans, always popular with our Chicago audiences, and one of the most instructive and eloquent and instructive of lecturers, is to give to-night at Metropolitan Hall his lecture on "The Great Revolution of History."

THE BRIDGEPORT ROW.—Still other parties have been arrested and held to bail for the Bridgeport affair, the stabbing of Zith by Patrick Cash. Before Justice Milliken, John Kavanaugh and Kirren Cash have been arrested for participating in that affair, and bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of $200 bail, each.

CAPT. SAM. WHITING.—On the inside of this issue we publish the statement of Capt. Sam. Whiting, the gallant captain of the steamship Marion, who "never sailed under any other flag than the stars and stripes, and never would." It will be read with interest by many of our readers, since Capt. Whiting has multitudes of friends throughout the West, as one of the most popular of steamboat captains.

FIRES.—The Fire Department were called out twice yesterday. At 1½ A. M., a fire was discovered in the upper part of a vacant house on the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Twelfth street. It was easily extinguished. Believed to be the work of an incendiary.

About three o'clock the alarm was given for the Second District, but proved after a long run to be false. We need the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

MERCHANTS' POLICE.—It is a pretty good balancing of official vigilance with private carelessness, and lack of heed, on the part of employees, the fact that in the last three months of nightly peregrinations on their beat, Messrs. Richardson & Co. of the Chicago Merchants' Police have found 105 doors and 12 windows of stores left open, and 95 insecure. They have discovered 2 fires and $200 of goods left outside after closing.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—In the United States Court the civil docket is being disposed of preparatory to criminal business. In the Eliza Grayson Rescue cases there is to be a hearing of arguments on the motion to quash the indictments.

In the case of Dennis McCarthy, charged with robbing the Post Office, District Attorney Fitch offered to enter a *nol. pros.*, which was denied by Judge Drummond.

HOLY LAND.—The eloquent Bishop Simpson will deliver a lecture on the Holy Land to-morrow (Friday) evening; at 7½ o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall. Those who know him will need no further notice, Those who do not will do themselves a favor by going. He speaks from personal observation, describes the holy places he has seen. Let Metropolitan Hall be crowded. Tickets twenty-five cents, to be had at the Methodist Depository, No. 66 Washington street, or at the door.

TURKEY.—Mr. Oscanyan, the distinguished Turk, whose lectures on Turkey were so well received by our people, will lecture in Springfield, Bloomington and Alton during the coming week. From thence he goes to St. Louis. His lectures will no doubt be well attended as his reputation as a scholar and lecturer has preceded him, and this is the only opportunity that the people of the West will have of hearing him, as he returns to Turkey in the Spring.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—Yesterday morning a painful accident took place at the new warehouse of Munger & Armour, near the Railroad Bridge on the South Branch. A young man named Patrick Hogan, employed on the building, was at work at a derrick hoisting a heavy beam. By some sudden slipping the derrick gave way, precipitating Hogan forty-four feet to the earth, where he struck on his head killing him instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner James. Deceased leaves a wife residing in the West Division.

STIRRING AMONG THE DRY BONES.—In the Superior Court, Judge Higgins has within a few days past been calling numbers of cases on the docket, which are of long standing and hereditary from the old Common Pleas Court. As one of these was called, an attorney present seemed to be struck with a sudden recollection of the same.

Attorney.—May it please the Court, I believe the defendant in that case is dead.

The Court.—Yes. I have no doubt of it. Of my own knowledge I am sure he has been dead *seven years.*

And so of another case where, as in the above named, the estate had been administered on years ago.

A SUIT FOR THE PRESIDENT.—Many a man now-a-days has a suit for the President elect, and these suits are being presented and pressed with an industry and zeal, and in numbers that must, as we conceive, make the position of Mr. Lincoln one of considerable labor and annoyance, even in advance of its active duties. But we know of one suit which we warrant will not annoy him, and which he will not be likely to refer to anybody else. It is the Inauguration suit, made by Messrs. A. D. Titsworth & Bros., clothiers of this city, and altogether worthy of them and of Mr. Lincoln. The work is a credit to the house. Their suit will be successful.

"The Heart of the Andes."

Since the earliest dawn of discovery and conquest, a charmed bell has been sounding, wakened by the spirits of the mountain, the forest and the river, of the great Southern continent; and tens of thousands, lured by its melody, have wandered forth from home and friends to gaze upon the beauties, brave the dangers, and struggle for the reward so temptingly displayed. Strange dreams of romance filled the minds of merchant, mariner, priest, soldier, or adventurer. Bright argosies from Spain fanned slowly up the rivers, with the clangor of martial music and the chantings of holy priests. The *conquistadores*, in shining mail, with plumes and pennons—passed into the forest arches to explore, conquer and die. All along the great rivers, through the forests, in the lowly vallies, and by the rushing mountain torrents, the stern faith of the early Catholic fathers planted the cross, raised high the cathedral walls and gathered into the bosom of the Mother Church their thousands on thousands of Christian converts. The brave and adventurous, the very flower of Eupean chivalry, pressed into the unknown solitudes in the darling search for *El Dorado*—where, nestled amid the mountains in eternal sunshine, glittered the golden sands of Lake Cassipa, with the New Jerusalem upon its borders, where the battlements flashed back the light from shields of gold; and jewels were but children's toys. No tale was too marvelous, nothing too incredible if told of *El Dorado*, until the whole world looked towards South America as the repository of all that was wonderful or beautiful innature, and the very incarnation of the most golden dream-land.

Even now, so much remains undiscovered and untraversed that the romance lingers on. The youth leaves mother and sisters to sail away and tempt its sunny smiles. With strange delight he first gazes on the Southern cross suspended in its quiet beauty in those transparent skies. With hushed breath he listens to the sailors cry of "land," and with a wild bounding of the heart he sees the mighty snow-crowned Cordilleras rising high in the calm air, as giant sentinels along the coast. Nearing the shores, the clustering palms wave dreamily to the soft music of the sea breeze, and all the wealth of tropical luxuriance, in vegetation, gradually, but with overwhelming power, fills his soul. The promised land is there, and not even the dreams of youth have equalled the reality of its splendor. Passing from Guayaquil to Quito, the road winds over the several chains of the Andes; and just as the traveler has toiled over one of these and is descending towards the North, there opens to his vision one of the most sublime panoramas to be found anywhere in the world. It is the valley of Guaranda; and the view selected by Mr. Church for his wonderful painting so appropriately entitled, "*The Heart of the Andes.*" So natural is this work in all its details, that the South American traveler, not knowing its exact locality, involuntarily exclaims, "I have been there, that view is perfectly familiar."

Its great charm is perfect truth. You gaze over a landscape on canvass, as if upon nature itself; it even needs the glass to bring distant objects within the range of vision. All the wonderful details, the extreme care in perfecting every leaf and flower, each ridge in the mountains, each distant snow peak, and even the ripples in the water, have not been gained by the slightest sacrifice of breadth, or distance, or general effect.

The broken flashes of light on the right foreground, where the sunshine plays through the openings in the forest, along the bridle path, upon the deadened tree, with the flowering air plants, where sits the royal bird of the Incas, upon the wayside cross with its kneeling devotees, the veritable peasants of the land, and off across the ravine upon the opposite banks, the calm, deep lake with the village and parish church upon its borders, the broad fertile plain stretching off to the very base of the mountains, those broken ascents, with the clouds clustering about their summits, the wild gorge, and back, back in the far distance, those sublime snow peaks, the companions and peers of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi. Could anything be more grand, more beautiful or more true? Then, again, follow the stream in its wild cascades, with the calm basin below, and the picturesque rush of the waters gathering for their last leap in the immediate foreground. How captivating to the senses is the left foreground—its cool beauty—the depth of shade—the rare luxuriance of plants and flowers—the masses of clustering lianas—the crumbling banks and the projecting roots, with the depth of the ravine below.

The whole picture laughs with sunshine; and the atmosphere seems fresh as if from a passing shower. How pure is the blue above the mountains—what a flood of light, and how tranquilizing the effect of those everlasting mountains—snow crowned and awful in their majesty. As this work represents scenery about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, the artist has not presented us to the tangled masses of strictly tropical vegetation; but to a more quiet scene in the more inhabitable portions of the continent. To produce this, Mr. Church made two visits to South America; traversed the mountains and vallies from Guayaquil to Carthagean, braved hardships and dangers, supported by his enthusiasm for his art, and cheered by the visions of his coming fame. No artist, in landscape, has ever gained so proud a position; none ever better deserved it. He has painted a perfect picture—pronounced by the ablest critics, in England, to be unsurpassed—unequalled—in the world of landscape art. In foreground, middle-ground and back-ground it is faultless; or has but one fault—it being so like a glowing tale of adventure, that it casts a spell upon the imagination and will lead many a man to desert the scenes of his youth, and tempt the hazards of those tropical wanderings too often to end in an unknown grave beneath the shades of equatorial forests, or in the lonely passes of the stern Cordilleras. ***

THE FABBRI CONCERT.—A fair audience attended Madame Fabbri's Concert on Monday night, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. It is with pleasure that we can announce to our readers that Madame Fabbri will give another concert on Friday evening in Bryan Hall, with a full orchestra, appropriate scenery, costumes, chorus and stage effects. We call particular attention to the correspondence in this connection, and hope that no one will lose the opportunity of hearing the greatest Lyric Tragedienne which has ever appeared before a Chicago audience.

MADAME INEZ FABBRI—*Dear Madame*:—The undersigned, appreciating the opportunity afforded to our citizens by your presence among us, of enjoying a musical entertainment such as we believe has rarely been offered in our city, and feeling an earnest desire that the public may also enjoy the pleasure of witnessing some of those dramatic scenes in which you have established so eminent a reputation as a Lyric Tragedienne, beg leave to request that you will give another concert sometime during the present week, and would also respectfully suggest the rendition of some of the operatic scenes in which your fame has reached us with the accessions of scenery and costume.

Yours, respectfully,

Edward I. Tinkham, W. D. Houghteling, J. V. Le Moyne, John H. Kinzie, Daniel Brainard, Mahlon D. Ogden, S. H. Fleetwood, Otto Geipcke, Hans Balatka, E. H. Smith, Otto H. Matz, E. S. Stickney, Paul Becker, Geo. P. Upton.

REPLY.

To MESSRS. TINKHAM, HOUGHTELING, LE MOYNE, ETC.—*Gentlemen*:—For the true artiste there is no greater gratification than that of receiving testimonials of the cordial appreciation by the public of her efforts to please them. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I accede to your request, so flattering to me, and I shall endeavor to gain more and more the favor of the Chicago public in my concert, which I shall give on next Friday, Jan. 18th, after my return from Milwaukee.

I remain, gentlemen, your ob't servant,
INEZ FABBRI.

PROF. YOUMANS THIS EVENING ON "THE GREATEST REVOLUTION OF HISTORY."—In these exciting times, with rumors of war on every breeze, it is desirable to be posted up in the matter of revolutions. History is full of them; but how are we to determine which is the greatest? Each nation is apt to regard the revolution which gave it an independent existence as a new epoch in its government or institutions as greatest in the annals of time; but how shall we compare them? We suspect that the Doctor is going to elucidate that grand revulsion of the world's ideas which has given rise to modern civilization. This is a magnificent theme, and whatever the line of thought pursued it will be handled with ability and power.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Edgar C. Cowan, Hon. J. P. Sanderson, of Pa.; Prof. Youmans, New York; Dr. J. G. Holland, of Mass.; Hon. Allen Campbell, President New York and Harlem Railroad, are at the Tremont House.

Dr. Holland's Lecture last Evening.

Dr. J. G. Holland lectured at Metropolitan Hall last evening, in the regular lecture course of the Young Men's Association. The pleasing and genial author of "Timothy Titcomb" and "Miss Gilbert's Career" is always a favorite with our audiences, and that of last evening, notwithstanding inclement weather was one of the best of the season thus far. The following is a sketch of the lecture:

Self-help is the power which distinguishes man from animals, it distinguishes man from all the forms of life we know. For the past twenty years there has been a great deal of talk about self-help, self-culture, and self-made men. The young, and particularly those who have had but little to do with schools, have been various, addressed through ingeniously written biographies of humble men who have risen in the world, proverbs, maxims, appeals in prose and verse, and every imaginable thing adapted to reach and rouse unlettered ambition. But these things have led men into so many fatal mistakes that the time has come when the public thought should be critically directed to it.

Let us look for a moment at some of the maxims which these biographies are intended to illustrate. "Where there's a will there's a way"—one of the largest lies ever palmed off on incredulous humanity. Everybody has a desire to be rich—but there's no way for everybody to be rich. At least a thousand men have a will to become President of the United States—but there is no way for one in five hundred of them to achieve that ambition.

"*Labor omnia vincit*" is another lie—the power of the laborer must be equal to the power required by his task, or his labor will conquer nothing. Set an ass to carry an elephant's burden and his back will break.

There is no instituted process by which true manhood can be manufactured. The popular notion is that he is a self-made man who, without the aid of schools or the regular processes of education, arrives at excellence in knowledge, or who, without the advantages of wealth and culture achieves high position. The self-made man is thus in the popular opinion a remarkable man. A day laborer for instance, acquires in the intervals of his toil a score of languages, and he is at once dubbed a self-made man. A man by craft and cunning and miserly meanness, may acquire wealth, and through it influence, and people will at once style him a self-made man. A vulgar wretch by the arts of the demagogue—by chicanery and duplicity and bribery may arrive at place and power—and he will also find tools and toadies enough to glorify him as a self-made man.

Of self-made men like these the high places in the country are shamefully full to-day—but the majority of them are not self-made men at all. Self-made men are by no means so plenty.

The prominent characteristic of self-made men is individuality. They make themselves and are not made by others—that is, they voluntarily bring their powers up to the work which they see themselves adapted to, and all the demonstrations of their lives go out on the lines of the relations of their individuality to the world and its affairs. They do not learn to saw wood by swinging dumbbells, nor do they fit themselves for mowing by practicing on a tight rope.

College-made men are very fine ornamental men—very good things to have for celebrations, Fourth of July orations, contributors to family newspapers, etc. They make most respectable candidates, to be supported by the most respectable gentlemen for the most respectable public offices to which there is no hope of electing them. They preach unexceptionable sermons to unexceptionable people; and reverently put off their shoes among those who have the reputation of tender corns. With a respect for the Christian ministry of the country, which is as great as Puritan training and a thousand personal friendships can make it, I am compelled to believe that a full half of its members are the creatures of their colleges and the mouth-pieces of their schools; that they entered their profession not because they were adapted to it, but were moved to it by a mistaken sense of duty or a false idea of professional life. It seems to me that one of the most pitiful objects in the world is a made-up Christian minister—a manufactured preacher—a man who is useless where he is and helpless elsewhere.

Of the over-crowded professions of law and medicine, I speak with less hesitation, because I have to deal with less delicate motives of life. Men go to these professions to get a living and a position. Talk to a poor boy about becoming what people call a self-made man, and he immediately thinks of becoming a lawyer or physician. In the popular idea the medical profession is the least attractive of the three which we called learned; but think how rare and peculiar the individuality must be that is adapted to it. Think of the pure heart—the unswerving honor—the Christian integrity that should be his, around whom the faith and affections of five hundred families cluster; who enters into their life, shares their secrets and has their dearest earthly interest in keeping. Think of all this and then look at the multitudes of men poured out every year by our medical institutions, some of whom have studied medicine simply because they were not fitted for law or theology—reminding one of the dog that was supposed to be good for rabbits, because he was good for nothing else—think of all this I say, and then marvel not that a distinguished professor—distinguished alike at the dissecting and the Breakfast Table has said that if all the drugs in the world were emptied into the sea it would be infinitely better for mankind and infinitely worse for the fishes.

Those who know more about the law than I do will tell you that it requires a rare organization to comprehend its philosophy—to master its principles and the detail of its facts and forms, and to treat each new question as it arises by successful practice. If you will classify the lawyers of your acquaintance under four heads—lawyers of eminence; lawyers of respectability; lawyers of mediocrity, and lawyers of inferiority, you will be able to judge how many of them have mistaken their profession.

Every man who can be a first-rate something—as every man can be who is a man at all—has no right to be a fifth-rate something; for a fifth-rate something is no better than a first-rate nothing.

But, at this day it is in politics, quite as much as in the professions that we see the effect of those unwise counsels given to the young—which have been noticed in this discussion. Among all the dangers which threaten this country, I know of none so great as that which arises from the greed of small men for office and the ease with which they obtain it. When the good and worthy men of a nation like this—men who do not need office but whom the office sadly needs—become disgusted with politics because of the inferior society and undignified contests into which it introduces them, the country may well tremble with apprehension. When the stable gives law to the library; and the boy who does chores for his board puts his feet upon the parlor tables; and madame stays at home to take care of the baby, while Betty makes her calls and goes shopping, it is about time to break up housekeeping. Let a man who is unfitted by individuality to hold an office, occupy it for some time and he will be spoiled for the place in which he belongs. The country is full of such wrecks of men as these. It matters little by what mode a man develops his power, or by what path he finds his place in the world, provided he successfully does both. In the conflicts of life it is a question of brain and power. It is not a question how much a man knows, but what use he makes of what he does know—of what he is and can do. My friend, I care not whether your hand be hard or soft; I care not whether you be from the office or the shop; I care not whether you preach the everlasting Gospel from the pulpit, or swing the hammer over the blacksmith's anvil; I care not whether you have seen the inside of a college or the outside; whether your work be that of the head or of the hand; whether the world accounts you noble or ignoble; if you have found your place you are a happy man. Let no ambition ever tempt you away from it, by so much as a questioning thought. I say if you have found your place, no matter what or where it is, you are a happy man. I give you joy of your good fortune; for if you do the work of that place, and draw from it all that it can give you of nutriment and development, you are a man filled up—made after God's pattern—the noblest product of this world—a self-made man.

A Fire Alarm Telegraph.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, held at their Hall on Tuesday, the 8th inst., the following resolution was adopted and ordered published:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the "Firemen's Benevolent Association of the city of Chicago," be instructed by the Directors of said Board to petition the Legislature of this State now in session (in behalf of said Board) to so amend our charter that the revenue hereafter accruing to us from Foreign Insurance Companies, be paid to the proper city authorities for the erection and maintenance of a Fire Alarm Telegraph, and for the general benefit of the present Steam Fire Department.

P. P. WOOD, Sec.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

BAPTIST MISSION SABBATH SCHOOLS.—At the late quarterly meeting of the Chicago Baptist Union, a variety of interesting matter was reported relative the Mission Sabbath Schools of that denomination in this city, from which the following:

The Shield's School, under the care of the First Church, has moved their building on the lot donated by a lady whose name the school bears. This lot cost $1,400, and is said to be worth $2,500. The school numbers more than three hundred pupils, and there is now among the older scholars a good deal of religious interest.

The Bremer School, on the North Side, also under the care of the First Church, has increased from thirteen to one hundred and thirty pupils. This is among a foreign population, chiefly Germans and Swedes. More than ordinary religious influence is manifest at the present time among the scholars of this school.

The Tabernacle Church has just completed a house to accommodate a Mission school at a cost of $800. The school, we understand, is very prosperous. The Union Park Church have a school on Chicago avenue, in the northwest part of the city, with an attendance of ninety scholars. The Edina Place Church have two Mission schools, one at Jefferson, six miles from this city. The Liberty Street School, in the south part of the city numbers 120 scholars.

A PASTORAL CHANGE.—We referred a day or two since to the fact that the Plymouth Congregational Church in this city had given a call to Rev. Mr. Corning, of Milwaukee. The following from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* has a bearing on the matter:

"On Monday evening Mr. Corning of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, formally offered his resignation to the Society. The reasons stated were of a denominational character, Mr. Corning evidently not feeling at home under the dictation of a Synod or Presbytery.

"The congregation have become very much attached to him, and his departure will be regretted by all. We believe his present destination will be Chicago."

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-9t

See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. ja8-[illegible]

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. [illegible]

THAYER'S.—We understand that Mr. Thayer will open his new store under the Sherman House in about a week. Chicago can boast of her elegant buildings as well as any other city, but we think there is no city in the world which can boast of a finer store than this of Mr. Thayer's. The counters, as well as all other parts of the store, are carved marble, and when finished will be a most superb affair. The marble work is done by Messrs. Schureman & Melick, who are also doing the marble work of the new Sherman House. We certainly have good reason for speaking in high praise of our mechanics, when we see such workmanlike jobs as this store.

TENEMENT HOUSES.—From all sources we learn that good tenement houses are unusually scarce for this season of the year, and will be in demand in the spring. This does not apply manifestly to a very large class of the structures occupied by our tenant world.

The City Mission—Tableaux and Festival.

The undersigned Committee of Arrangements would respectfully tender their thanks to the public, who so generously patronized the recent exhibition of Tableaux and Ladies' Festival in behalf of the works of charity, in connection with the City Mission, and would state that the net proceeds resulted in a handsome donation, exceeding $400.

Not the least satisfactory was the universal good will and hearty efforts made in its behalf, and the generous response on every hand to contribute in carrying out the object.

Especial thanks are due to T. B. Bryan, Esq., for the generous use of his hall; also to Mr. T. P. Tracy, artist, for his skillful getting up and management of the series of tableaux; to Mr. A. D. Bradley for his valuable services in the same; and to Mr. McVicker for the use of costumes, scenery, etc.

We regret that many were disappointed in not witnessing an exhibition on Saturday evening, as announced, but it was unavoidable, owing to the demand of costumes needed elsewhere.

HARMON S. NEWELL,
J. THORNE CLARKSON,
FREDERICK DICKINSON,
J. E. WILKINS,
JOHN E. SPENCER.

BRONCHITIS.—The following testimonial from Rev. E. B. Ryckman, Montreal, gives evidence of the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges:

MONTREAL, October 24th, 1859.

Mr. S. J. LYMAN, Place d'Armes.

Dear Sir—I am very happy to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis, or some such trouble of the Throat, in such a way as to make me greatly fear, that with the very best of general health, and after only three years' labor in the ministry, I would be compelled ere long to desist from ministerial labor through disorder of the throat and voice. But a moderate use of the "*Troches*" has driven all my fears away, and now I find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience. I have had the pleasure of recommending them to others, and know that they have been used with similar happy results. Yours, gratefully,

E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B.,
Wesleyan Minister, Montreal.

"When we first recommended the Troches to Mr. Ryckman, he was contemplating removal from town on account of his health. The Troches are among the very limited number of Patent remedies we ever recommend."

S. J. LYMAN & Co.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, 25 cents per box.

A CARD.—Mr. Fred. W. Thayer, Druggist and Apothecary, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will remove in a few days from his old stand corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, to the new and elegant store under the Sherman House, corner of Randolph and Clark streets. He would also tender his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage for the past four years, and hopes by strict personal attention at his new store, to still continue to receive their approbation, as well as that of the generous public. jal7 1w

SEAMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—All the members of this Society, and the officers in particular, are requested to be present at this meeting this (Thursday) evening at Lind's block, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters, made with pure old Bourbon Whisky, will be found in all cases of debility, a reliable tonic. Prepared only by E. H. Sargent, Apothecary, State and Randolph streets.

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Snyder & Higgins, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street, furnish board and extra meals, at lowest living rates. Young men, clerks and others, can have their meals at their rooms if they choose, or board at the eating house for less than is paid for first-class day board, securing every luxury of the season. Prices reduced to suit the times. Call and see. ja16-12t

MARRIED.

On Monday the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, J. THORNE CLARKSON and ANNA S., daughter of the late John High, Jr., all of this city.

At Pleasant Mound, Bond Co., Ill., on Dec. 12th, 1860, by Rev. Robert Stewart, Dr. WM. A. ALLEN to MILLICENT V. BLANCHARD, daughter of Seth Blanchard, Esq.

DIED.

At Evanston on the 15th inst., SOPHIA, wife of A. T. Sherman.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest

TO RENT.—A first-class three story brick house, with stone front, and all modern improvements, No. 48 South May street, between Washington and Madison. Will sell or rent part of the furniture. Enquire at house, or address P. O. Box 3965. jal7x1w

TO RENT.—The three story brick house, No. 52 Buffalo street, with water, gas and all other modern improvements, call at J. M. MARSHALL'S Room, No. 8 (up-stairs) at No. 97 South Clark street. jal7x1w

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms, No. 102 Washington Street, Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night. ja15d888-1m

WANTED.—A Grain Buyer for one of the largest mills in this State. To a party of cash means, a liberal offer will be made. Call or address Room 7 Massasoit House, Chicago, this day. jal7x1t

TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR'S worth of Boots and Shoes for sale. Will take half cash, and balance in real estate. Address P. O. Box 895, Chicago, Ill. jal7x1w

LOST.—On Harrison street, between State and Clark, a right hand Otter Fur Glove. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this office. jal7d891-2t

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Barclay & Shambeck, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Daniel Barclay is authorized to settle and adjust all claims and debts due or growing out of the business of the late firm.
DANIEL BARCLAY,
FRANKLIN SHAMBECK.
Chicago, January 14, 1861.
N. B.—The Show Case Business will be carried on as before by D. Barclay, at the old stand, 191 South Clark street, Chicago. jal7x3t

FOR THE BATH.
Lawrence's Bath Straps,
Lawrence's Bath Gloves,
Lawrence's Flesh Gloves,
Flesh and Bath Brushes,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Bathing Sponges,
Fines Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Bay Water,
Choice Colognes,
Toilet Waters,
Toilet Vinegar.
A Large and Fine Assortment of the Best Goods.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries and Dealers in Fine Toilet Goods,
jal7 144 and 146 Lake street.

SKATING CARNIVAL.
THE POND OF THE SOUTH SIDE SKATING CLUB
Will be thrown open to the Public on
Saturday Evening, January 19th.
THE SKATING ELEPHANT
Will make his first appearance on that occasion, accompanied by his friend,
URSA MAJOR, JR.,
(No relation to Major Anderson.)
THE LIGHT GUARD BAND
Will furnish the Music, and a display of
FIRE WORKS
Will take place at the moment the
"GAZELLE COMES IN."
Fancy Costumes admitted, but no Masks. Boys under sixteen years of age cannot be admitted.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS,
To all who are not members of the Club, with the privilege of Skating. Tickets can be procured at the Door, or of the Officers, at the Tremont House, Briggs House and the office at the Pond.
Complimentary and Visitors' Tickets not available except to the Press.
Should the Evening be a stormy one the Exhibition will be postponed until the first fair night.
ja16-[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE
The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion... $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, [illegible]... .25
One Square, two weeks, [illegible]... 3.50
One Square, one month [illegible]... 5.00
One Square, three months [illegible]... 12.00
One Square, six months, [illegible]... 20.00
One Square, one year... 30.00
Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
All changes charged 50 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
$2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
$25.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales. 33

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Silver-Plated Ware, At Auction.
On THURSDAY, January 17th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a quantity of well-kept Household Furniture from a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting in part of Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture, Sofas, Carpets, Parlor Chairs, Extension Tables, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstand, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Book Cases, Cooking and Parlor Stoves; also, Silver Plated Castors, Tea Setts, Goblets, Trays, Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, and many other goods too numerous to particularize. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
ja15-[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Large Trade Sale of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS AND WASHSTANDS
At Auction.
On THURSDAY, January 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake Street, without reserve for cash:—200 Finished R. C. Light and Dark Bedsteads, Cherry and Maple; 50 Cherry R. C. Bedsteads, in the wood; 40 assorted Mahogany Bureaus; 20 assorted Mahogany Washstands; 36 B. W. Washstands. The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the Trade. The attention of Country Dealers is particularly invited to this sale. Furniture carefully packed and shipped for the country.
ja15-d883-8t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SALES IN NEW YORK CITY.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 109 Wall street, New York City.
PURE FRENCH OXIDE OF ZINC
DRY AND IN OIL.
On Wednesday, 23d of January, at 11 o'clock, in front store, 109 Wall street.
Pure Oxide of Zinc, Dry.
200 Tons Pure French Oxide of Zinc, dry and in fine order. Also—50 tons pure French Oxide of Zinc in Li seed Oil, all of the manufacture of VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY, in lots to suit the trade, for approved Notes. The trade can be assured that the above is the genuine Vieille Montagne Company's Zinc, and is well worthy the attention of the trade. Samples previous to and day of sale can be seen at our office.
SALE POSITIVE. ja9-d880-10t

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOM.
Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. au30-[illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Derry, Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers:
Bohemian, Capt. McMaster, Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland, N'th Briton, " Grange. N'th American, " Aiton, Anglo Saxon, " Ballantine. Canadian, (new.) Norwegian and Hibernian.
Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Glasgow, Derry or Liverpool:
First-Class, according to state room... $80 and $103
Steerage, found with cooked provisions... $48
Return Tickets, First-Class, good for six months... $150 and $206
Steerage... $88 and $90
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry; and 23 Broadway, New York; Wm. Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK,
Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake street,
dly-1stp Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.,
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS running from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Thursday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street,
Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar,
Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as
GEO. LAW, ESQ., Fifty-ave, New York.
SIMEON DRAPER, ESQ., Banker, N. Y.
THURLOW WEED, ESQ., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. Army.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor Independent, N. Y.
REV. E. BRIGHT, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.
REV. D. W. CROSS, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, New York
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflamation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED its Magnetic or concentrated curative power render it a most speedy
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,
STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,
STAFFORD'S INHALER.
For sale by
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.,)
Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago. oc15-d[illegible]

LADIES' FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.
Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.
A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
[illegible] 121 Lake street, corner of Wells.

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNIES,
500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS,
10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS,
Just received at the
LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,
No. 129 Clark Street.
[illegible] CHAS. L. NOBLE.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
$40 AND UPWARDS.
No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.
Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
[illegible] 121 Lake street.

LAWYERS.—The subscriber wishes to buy a second set of
THE ILLINOIS REPORTS.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

THE MONEY VALUE OF SECESSION DIGNITY.

Historians and philosophers have constantly assured us that it was impossible to reduce a moral sentiment to a money value, and the judgment of the world has sustained them. It has been reserved for South Carolina to reverse all this, and to show in a practical manner the exact value of the dignity of secession. Mr. Keitt, the fiery leader, who resigned his seat in Congress in a formal letter to the Speaker of the House, and who declared that he fell back upon his dignity as a South Carolinian, continues, as we are assured by Washington correspondents, to send letters there, without paying postage on them, putting in place of the legal stamp—the words "FREE, L. M. KEITT, M.C." The exact money value therefore of the new moral sentiment,—the dignity of a secessionist—may be estimated at one postage stamp; to wit: *three cents.*

"UNIONISTS BUT NOT SUBMISSIONISTS."

A city contemporary, in speaking of the people of Maryland in connection with the present political disorders of the country, says, "We believe they are almost unanimously Unionists; but, probably, they are not Submissionists." In the secession States the term "Submissionist," is applied by the advocates of treason, by way of reproach, to those who are in favor of the Union. Whoever is willing to "submit" to the perpetuation of the Union, the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws made in pursuance thereof, is denounced as a craven "submissionist." Does our contemporary, above alluded to, use the term in this sense? If so, it asserts that the people of Maryland are unanimously in favor of the Union, and, probably, opposed to it. If it does not so use the term, then we ask, in what sense it does use it? Let us know who asks for any humiliating submission at the hands of Maryland or any other State, and what it is they are expected to submit to, beyond the requirements of a constitutional government, in the making of which Maryland bore a conspicuous part.

GOV. YATES' INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

Advance copies of the inaugural message of Governor Yates were received by us, as we presume by our cotemporaries, last Monday night, but too late, however, for its publication in our issue of Tuesday morning. It will be found in our columns to-day.—*Chicago Times of yesterday.*

—There is "a screw loose" about this matter either in the *Times* office or some other place, and we do not hesitate to say that it is in the former. No "advance copy" of the Message was furnished to this office, or to our correspondent at Springfield; and it was not until after 9 o'clock on Monday night that the latter succeeded in obtaining a copy. The fact that Gov. Yates read the Message to the Legislature from *manuscript,* is conclusive to our mind that it was not in type at the time of the inauguration. How, then, could the *Times* have been in possession of printed copies on the evening of that very day? The truth is, there was no copy of the Message in this city on Monday night, except that which was telegraphed to the TRIBUNE from Springfield—an undertaking which was not completed until about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. The *Times* is a slow coach, and apologies like the above will only tend to convince its own readers of the fact, if they had any doubts of the subject before.

A DISHONORED FLAG.

The fact is now patent as sunlight that we are living under a dishonored flag. The proud emblem of our Republic, to protect which millions of brave men would rush into the jaws of death, is trailing in the dust, disgraced—the scoffing of all nations. A vessel sailing under its folds by the order of the Government has been ignominiously driven out of a United States harbor, and the insult is solemnly pocketed *by the Government,* and rudely rubbed into the backs of the whole people, like salt and vinegar into the flesh of a whipped slave. What is to be the end of this deeply infamous recital?

If, in the providence of Almighty God, this country continues to have a President until the 4th of March, (no one will pretend that it has a *Government,* while a pair of ill-managed guns on a South Carolina sand heap dictate its policy), it will be admitted that American institutions rest on a basis firm and immovable. Nothing else *can* happen to so wrench and dislocate the foundations of the American Union as the daily acts of James Buchanan, to whom the dishonor of the Stars and Stripes seems a matter of no sort of consequence. The coward and villain, to whom the people of the United States entrusted the safety of their flag—the emblem of their manliness and pride—his conduct beggars the English language for terms of suitable indignation and rage. Let it not be supposed that war is the most terrible of calamities. Brave men are accustomed to consider dishonor worse. Only poltroons and puppies reckon peace preferable to dignity. There are those who go out of their way to avoid being booted, and there may be some who, being well booted, will take diligently to their heels. There may be a few indeed, who glory rather in their ability to fly from such personal inconvenience, than in a spirit to maintain their rights on their own ground. But we believe that among American citizens their numbers are too inconsiderable to be worth counting, although their Chief Magistrate claims a place in the base category. Why, then, may not the whole nation address James Buchanan in the words of the agonized Macbeth?—

"Of all men else I have avoided *thee.*"

In our list of Presidents we have before had cowards; in our long catalogue of public men we can pick out the names of traitors; but thank God we have never until now had Presidents or public men who have struck the nation's flag before two pitiful guns, manned by the agents of treason, without firing a shot! The American people have alternately fought and toiled their way to a place among the great powers of the earth. They have encountered and have been equal to all obstacles except that of a commander-in-chief of their army and navy capable of hauling down his colors, and running with spaniel velocity from a knot of rebels who have pointed a pair of shooting irons at the Government. If anything shall be able to break up and utterly destroy the system under which we live, such conduct as this will accomplish the fell result. "Teach some philosophy to make us mad," but never teach us from the Presidential station that timidity is a virtue, and national dishonor the chief of Christian graces. Let us learn, if we must, that treason is not a crime, that robbery in high places is not an offense against good morals; but do not instruct our children that cowardice is their best heritage, and trembling knees the worthiest example for their emulation.

OFFICERS' FEES.

In almost every State, perhaps in all, the fees of County Officers are regulated by general law. It happens, therefore, that the same office, in different counties, affords its incumbents very unequal salaries—the aggregate depending upon population and other circumstances that give activity to county business, to litigation and the prosecution of offences "against the peace and dignity of the people of the State." In those counties in which large commercial cities grow up, offices dependent upon fees, are immensely valuable, while the same offices in interior counties scarcely afford a living to those who hold them. In the former it is understood that almost any office supported by fees secures the independence of its incumbent within a very few years. In the County of New York, for example, the office of Sheriff is said to be worth from $100,000 to $125,000 per annum—that of County Clerk $50,000—that of Register the same, if not larger—and that of City Chamberlain and County Treasurer anywhere from $80,000 to $100,000. In counties containing cities of smaller population, the fees of the different offices are somewhat less, but that they are out of all proportion to the services rendered and the responsibilities incurred, there can be no doubt.

At the last election of officers in the County of Cook this subject was much discussed by our citizens, and the TRIBUNE pledged reform in the matter, provided the Legislature should be Republican. That pledge we desire to see redeemed; our people expect it, and we doubt not their immediate Representatives in the Legislature will labor to secure it. It is plain, however, that the object cannot be reached through a general law. In most of the counties of the State, the pay of county officers is none too large; and it would be manifestly unjust, in order to cut down their emoluments in this and a half-dozen other counties to a reasonable compensation for their services and responsibilities, to diminish the pay of those who already receive no more than their official labors are worth. Such an attempt would be defeated, as it ought to be. The case can only be met by a special law. Cook County should have a law to meet her peculiar case; while, perhaps, one law would answer for such counties as Winnebago, Rock Island, McLean, Sangamon, Adams, Madison, and a few others of like population.

We have no means at hand for arriving at the amount of fees annually received by the different officers of this county. Estimates differ in relation to the subject. It is asserted that some of them are in receipt of $25,000 per annum. We do not vouch for the correctness of the estimate; but that every feed officer of the county receives a vastly larger income from his office, than competent and responsible men could be got to perform the services for, no one can doubt. Outsiders, to believe this, need only be informed that at our last county election, a candidate for one of the county offices offered, as an inducement for votes, to give one-half the income of the office to the two Orphan Asylums of the city, should he be elected.

Different views obtain as to the best method of securing the needed reform. Some favor the payment of all fees into the County Treasury; giving to each officer a specific salary. Others are for reducing fees to such a point as will afford only a reasonable income; while others favor the idea of giving a salary to those officers whose fees are paid in advance, and retaining the fee system, with an appropriate reduction, in the case of all others.

Without undertaking at present to discuss the proposed modes of reform, we state our preference for the latter, for reasons which we shall give hereafter. Our object now is simply to re-awaken interest in the subject, to urge the matter upon the attention of our Representatives, and to advise the people of Cook county to manifest their wishes in the premises in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. The Republicans are in power in this county; and it becomes them to show the sincerity of their professions in favor of reform by beginning at home. The TRIBUNE is in earnest in this matter, and will hold our public servants to a strict account.

Indiana Legislative Apportionment.

Mr. Dickinson has introduced into the House of Representatives the following apportionment for the Legislature of the State.

SENATE.

To be divided into fifty Districts.

The county of Allen	1	Hendricks	1
Adams, Jay and Randolph	1	Henry	1
Bartholomew & Brown	1	Howard and Tipton	1
Benton, Newton and White	1	Huntington and Wabash	1
Jasper and Pulaski	1	Jackson and Lawrence	1
Blackford, Delaware and Wells	1	Jefferson and Scott	1
Boone and Clinton	1	Jennings and Ripley	1
Carroll and Cass	1	Johnson and Morgan	1
Clay and Owen	1	Kosciusko and Whitley	1
Clark	1	Laporte	1
Crawford, Dubois and Martin	1	Lake, Porter and Stark	1
Daviess and Knox	1	Lagrange and Noble	1
Decatur	1	Marion	1
Dearborn	1	Marshall and St. Joseph	1
DeKalb and Steuben	1	Montgomery	1
Elkhart	1	Ohio and Switzerland	1
Floyd and Harrison	1	Orange and Washington	1
Fountain and Warren	1	Parke and Vermillion	1
Franklin	1	Perry, Spencer and Warrick	1
Fayette and Union	1	Posey and Vanderburgh	1
Fulton and Miami	1	Putnam	1
Grant and Madison	1	Rush	1
Greene and Monroe	1	Sullivan and Vigo	1
Gibson and Pike	1	Tippecanoe	1
Hancock and Shelby	1	Wayne	1

The House of Representatives to be composed of one hundred members, to be apportioned among the several counties as follows, to wit:

Allen county	2	Hancock and Shelby, jointly	1
Adams	1	Hendricks	1
Jay	1	Henry	1
Randolph	1	Howard	1
Benton, Newton and White, jointly	1	Tipton	1
Jasper, Pulaski and Stark, jointly	1	Huntington	1
Wells	1	Wabash	1
Delaware	1	Huntington and Wabash, jointly	1
Blackford and Delaware, jointly	1	Jackson	1
Boone	1	Sullivan	1
Clinton	1	Vigo	2
Boone and Clinton, jtly.	1	Tippecanoe	2
Carroll	1	Wayne	2
Cass	1	Bartholomew & Brown, jointly	1
Clay	1	Lawrence	1
Owen	1	Jefferson	2
Clarke	1	Scott	1
Crawford	1	Jennings	1
Dubois	1	Ripley	1
Martin	1	Johnson	1
Daviess	1	Morgan	1
Knox	1	Kosciusko and Whitley, jointly	2
Decatur	1	Laporte	1
Dearborn	2	Laporte and St. Joseph, jointly	1
DeKalb	1	Lake	1
Steuben	1	Porter	1
Elkhart	1	Lagrange	1
Floyd	1	Noble	1
Harrison	1	Marion	3
Floyd and Harrison jtly	1	Marshall	1
Franklin	1	St. Joseph	1
Fountain	1	Montgomery	1
Warren	1	Parke	1
Fayette and Union jtly.	1	Vermillion	1
Fulton	1	Perry	1
Miami	1	Spencer	1
Grant	1	Warrick	1
Madison	1	Posey	1
Madison and Grant, jtly.	1	Vanderburgh	1
Greene	1	Posey and Vanderburgh, jointly	1
Monroe	1	Putnam	1
Gibson	1	Rush	1
Pike	1		
Hamilton	1		
Hancock	1		
Shelby	1		

The Joliet Cut Off.

The following table shows the amount of Western produce brought to Joliet by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and shipped East by the Michigan Central Railroad, in 1860. The tables given of the business of the Rock Island Road in our commercial review did not embrace the items given below, and yet it is important to the commercial public to know the entire business of each road:

Statement of the amount of Produce received at Joliet from the West by the Chicago and Rock Island R. R. and sent East by the Michigan Central R. R., and the Chicago and Rock Island R. R. in 1860:

Corn, bu	76,896	Hides, lbs	216,375
Wheat, bu	70,583	Poul'y & Ga'e, lbs	51,610
Rye, bu	2,810	Grass and Garden Seeds, lbs	14,340
Barley, bu	748	Hogs, no	401
Oats, bu	652	Hogs, dressed, lbs	39,139
Flour, brls	41,604	Cattle, no	3,407
Corn Meal, brls	137	Wool, lbs	8,400
Pork, brls	3,062	Butter, lbs	18,600
Beef, brls	143	Tallow, brls	69
Hams, trcs	281	Broom Corn, lbs	10,287
Lard, brls	4,443	Hair & Bris's, lbs	21,174
Alcohol and highwines, brls	2,958	Sundries, lbs	112,465

HARD TIMES IN NEW YORK.—In 1857, at about this period of the year, the establishment of soup houses in New York became a matter of public necessity, and thousands of destitute people were compelled to avail themselves of this sort of charity. On the 1st of January, 1857, the deposits in the four principal savings banks in that city, amounted to $22,447,393. At the same date in 1861, there are no soup-houses — none needed—and the deposits in the same four savings banks amount to $33,294,905—about *eleven millions* more than in '57. When it is recollected these deposits are almost entirely the savings of the laboring classes in New York, the inference as to their comparative position is unavoidable.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GASCONS.—The word gasconade has become a synonym of empty boasting, from the well known fact that the Gascons, the inhabitants of Gascony, a province situated in the south of France, are greatly addicted to this folly. In regard to this matter the New York *Post* has very opportunely called attention to the circumstance, that the Huguenot emigrants, from whom so many of the South Carolinians are descended, were Gascons, and in this finds cause for the turbulence, haughtiness and pomposity that characterize the people of the rebellious State.

☞ A Southern editor, in attempting to compliment Gen. Pillow as a "battle-scarred veteran," was made by the types to call him a "battle-scared veteran." In the next issue the mistake was so far corrected as to style him a "bottle-scarred veteran."

—Ned Price, the well-known "bruiser," who accompanied Heenan on his sparring tour, was shot and killed in New Orleans on the 4th inst.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Failure of Sod Fence and Hedges—Hog Fencing — Hog Pasture — Hedging Belts — Value of Hedging and Timber Belts for Railroads—How they save Steam and Wear.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, January 8, 1861.

The cost of fencing is a very important item in the current expenses of the farm, and it therefore stands the farmer in hand to study the subject in all of its aspects. In a timbered country the *Virginia* rail fence is the most common, while on the prairie the post and board fence is becoming the most popular. In an early day the sod fence, or ditch and sod fence, was extensively used, but this proved the most deceptive of all fences, and now we see none of it being made.

A large amount has been expended in attempts at hedging, but in a majority of cases without proving satisfactory. The Illinois Central Railroad at one time contracted for one hundred miles of hedge. The ground was broken late in the season and not well done at that. The plants were set the next spring in this imperfectly prepared border, and not being well cultivated, a large share of them failed to grow, and the contract was abandoned. The company lost what they had advanced, and the contractors failed in their object, the last of which, we think, was far from making a good hedge. Our strictures upon this style of hedging, made at the time, had the effect to protect the interest of the company. Hedging is now better understood, and we have no misgivings in relation to it, and that it is the cheapest and most valuable of all our fencing mentioned. In dry ground, the Osage Orange must continue to stand first and foremost, while in swampy places the Yellow or Golden Willow will make a good fence against cattle and horses. A large item in the cost of fencing is to fence against hogs—fencing them out instead of fencing them in. Let us look at this subject for a moment, and see what figures say in regard to it. Every farmer knows that the common prairie has little value in it for pasturing hogs. They will not thrive without the addition of other feed, while on a good clover pasture they will thrive finely, and in the fall need but little corn to make them ready for market. Let us take the quarter section farmer for a sample: to fence his farm into four fields, allowing a road on one side and half the fence on the other three sides, we have seven hundred and twenty rods. Now, to put two extra boards to the length or panel, will require twelve thousand feet, which, at a cost of sixteen dollars the thousand, is $192; nails, $12; putting on, $11; total, $215.

To make one of these forty acre lots a hog pasture, to be used in common with the stock, will require an outlay of ninety-five dollars; and to make a snug pasture of four acres would cost about fifty-five dollars. We venture to say that the four acre pasture will pay a good profit over and above its cost, even allowing some value to the prairie feed. In the one case we have the hogs in a good tight enclosure where they will not be in danger of destroying more crops than they are worth, and a saving in the outlay of one hundred and sixty dollars. This at an interest of ten per cent. for twenty years, the *life of the farm,* would amount to the modest sum of $320; add original cost, $160, there will be total for twenty hogs of $480. Divide this by twenty and we have the snug little annual loss of $24 for the fun of pasturing our hogs on the prairie. On the other hand the cost of the fence on pasture is $55; interest for twenty years, $110; making $165; or $8.25 per annum for a nice clover pasture; this leaves for the use of the land about $4 per acre per annum. Now who can afford to have his hogs pastured on the prairie for *nothing?* None but a farmer who has plenty of money to throw away. We think a man had better lend his money at ten per cent. interest and purchase his pork than to farm his hogs out. Let us see how he would stand: Cost of hogs $215; interest for twenty years $430; total $645. Leaving him $32.25 per annum for pork money, which at five dollars the hundred pounds would give him some six hundred and fifty pounds per annum for his money; for it must be remembered that his former capital is sunk in the twenty years.

HEDGING AND TIMBER BELTS.

Every prairie farm needs fencing and fuel. We have shown above that fencing is an expensive operation, and probably will continue to all time a costly part of the farm expense. So of fuel. We shall need fuel so long as cold alternates with heat and cooked food shall be in fashion. Nor do we look for any change during our day. On dry prairie in any part of the State, the Osage will make a good hedge, if properly cultivated, notwithstanding the thousands of failures, some of which we lay a personal claim to. The border for the hedge must be put in firm tilth, otherwise it is useless to set the plants. Good one year old plants are as good, if not better, than two year olds. Set them six inches apart, after cutting off the top root and the top, leaving four inches of the part below ground, and two of that above, making your plant six inches long. These are easily set with a dibble, or sharpened stick, put them in a single row, cultivate them thoroughly through the season, and be careful to keep your knife and sissors off from them; cultivate the next season but do not touch them with any edged tool. The next Spring cut the whole hedge down within three or four inches of the ground. If you have attended to the culture you will now have something worth cutting. The third summer you will have a fine thick growth, and the fourth year you may trim and class the hedges to suit your taste. It will then have made such a heavy growth that it will stand a large amount of shearing at any time during the growing season. For ordinary farm purposes, we would recommend a timber belt along side of all hedges. The hedge after growing will need no triming, for it matters not whether it is six or thirty feet high, so long as there is sufficient wood at the bottom to make it stock proof. We venture to say that a large departure from the above formula will prove a failure. The great trouble has been in the want of a thorough preparation of the soil, both setting and want of culture. We have few good, while the country is jagged with skeleton hedges, which mar the landscape without proving of any utility. In setting the hedge the plants should be carefully assorted, putting those of the same size by themselves. We care not about large plants, but we do care to have all of one size planted together. The border for a hedge should be at least eight feet wide, unless in a cultivated field, and if with hoed crops can occupy the place of one row. In putting in a timber belt we put the first row of trees eight feet from the hedge, and the rows eight feet apart will probably be thick enough; three rows of trees and the hedge will occupy a strip two rods wide, and to enclose a quarter section will occupy, including the extra belts about the farm building, some fifteen acres. This strip being sown to blue grass, will furnish no small amount of winter pasture. Eight thousand trees will set these belts of three rows, eight feet apart. If silver leaf maple are used, and, which, by the way, was pronounced the most valuable of all, for this purpose, at the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Bloomington, will cost about eighty dollars for one year old trees of eight to ten inches high; trees four feet high, two years old, cost four to five dollars a hundred. We have used two thousand five hundred to the acre, but they are most too thick and will need a severe thinning. Cuttings of cottonwood and golden willow will grow rapidly; hard and soft maple, elm, ash, black walnut, catalpa or poplar and the oaks are all more or less valuable.

THE RAILROADS.

Let us take for example the Illinois Central Railroad, from the fact that it has a wide strip for its road, being two hundred feet in width. We will suppose that a hedge like the one we have indicated, was planted on the west side of the track, and a timber belt of Locust as far South as Kankakee, of Red Elm and Black Walnut, to Mattoon, and of Catalpa to the Big Muddy. Say two rows, at eight feet, leaving twenty feet to the centre of the track. This in twenty years would furnish all the ties that would be required for its repair and in the mean time make a large saving in fencing, keep the snow off the track and produce another advantage which we think has been overlooked, and that is prevent a great waste of steam by radiation that is now lost by the swaying winds of the prairies. Every engineer knows that it is more difficult in cold weather to keep up steam on the prairie than in the timber, and this proposed belt of timber would thus make a large annual saving in fuel. But this is not all; the wind, for a great portion of the year, is from the west, and as the road lies north and South it makes a continual pressure on the train, requiring more power to draw it, at the same time wearing out and splintering up the rail on the east side of the track. This belt of timber would relieve the train from this pressure, and make an eddy when the wind passes over the top of the belt, and neutralizing it just at the point where the train passes. It would have all the effect of a timber country through which the train would pass, and yet be open on the east side and through the depressions on the west side, give a view to the country. These, in brief, are a few of the advantages of the use of hedges and belts of timber, both to the farmer and the railroad stockholder. But we have but briefly discussed the subject. For our own part we are practically demonstrating these facts and proving their economic value.

RURAL.

The State of Business Affairs at the North.

It is a common topic of conversation among Southern gentlemen in Washington, who have recently returned from short visits to the North, that they were utterly surprised at the evidences of continued business activity which they witnessed there, the strong Union sentiment which prevailed, and the general air of prosperity and contentment which prevailed. It afforded such a striking contrast to the terrible condition of affairs in their own homes, where nearly all kinds of business have been suspended, and where the only signs of activity which exist are of a turbulent, riotous, revolutionary, or military character, that they could scarcely realize that they were sojourning in a common confederacy. They had been led to believe, too, from the representations of their journals, that all the evils they suffered at home were but trifling and unimportant when compared with the terrible privations the people of the North were compelled to endure. They feel obliged to admit that, up to this time, the South has the hot end of the poker in this whole secession movement, so far as the industrial and financial injury of either section is concerned, and are beginning to question whether, after all, she will not do herself much more damage than anybody else by persisting in the policy she has recently pursued.

Secession Fruits in St. Louis.

Mark Hamilton, Esq., one of our oldest and most esteemed merchants, closed his store yesterday, and will notify his friends upon resuming business. We understand that many others are about doing the same thing. Secession is doing its work.—*Mo. Dem., 15th.*

CAPTURE OF THE MARION.

Statement of Capt. Whiting.

Capt. Whiting, Commander of the Marion at the time she was transferred by her Charleston owners to the Government of South Carolina, arrived in the city on Saturday. He gives the following account of the transaction and events connected therewith:

The Marion arrived off Charleston bar about 5 o'clock last Tuesday morning. A thick fog prevented anything being seen until day broke, when the lighthouse came in view ahead at its proper bearing for the boat to run in. No buoys were visible. Capt. Whiting spoke the Captain of the ship Emily St. Pierre, who informed him that he had seen no lights. At sunrise the General Clinch, an armed steamer, was seen coming down the channel; she hove to in the place where the outer buoy had been stationed, for the purpose, as Capt. Whiting supposed, of guiding the Marion over the bar. On nearing, the Gen. Clinch ran alongside, and asked what steamer was in the offing. Capt. Whiting replied that he had seen none; and inquired what had become of the buoys? He was answered that they had all been removed, the beacons destroyed, and the lights discontinued. Capt. Whiting asked what was the buoy ahead; the reply was, the inner buoy, but nothing was said about its having been displaced in order to deceive vessels. The Marion was at this time about ten miles from Charleston, and the colloquy between the captains was cut short by her striking on the north breaker shore. Capt. Whiting immediately turned his attention to the safety of the ship. Having done what he thought was necessary, he asked the General Clinch to take a hawser and tow him off the shoal. But without replying, the captain of that boat turned her to the offing and steamed away, leaving the Marion hard and fast aground, with a rapidly falling tide. In about an hour afterwards the General Clinch returned; and in reply to the question why he had not warned the Marion of her danger, the captain said that the pilot had been put on board his boat by the State authorities, and that it was none of his business.

The Marion remained hard aground in a most dangerous position, until the high tide in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when the steamer Gordon came up, and, with her assistance, under the supervision of her noble commander, Capt. Lockwood, she was released from her peril, and proceeded to the wharf, which she reached at 4 P. M., uninjured. The next morning (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock, the steamer Star of the West was visible, and firing commenced from the batteries at Morris Island. Seventeen shots were fired.

About noon of that day the stockholders and agents of the Marion residing in Charleston informed Capt. Whiting that a requisition had been made for the Marion to go into the State service of South Carolina, to be armed and equipped and sent in pursuit of the Star of the West, with the avowed determination of sinking her if she remained. It was left optional with the Captain to retain command of her as sailing-master, or to resign. Capt. Whiting chose the latter alternative. The following is the letter addressed to him on the subject:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9th, 1861.

CAPT. SAMUEL WHITING—*Dear Sir:*—The Government of the State of South Carolina having demanded the service of the steamship Marion, you will please use dispatch in getting her freight discharged, as she is required immediately. You are at liberty to remain in command as sailing master, or resign, as you may desire, and return to New York by railroad.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY MESSROON, Agent.

P. S.—The Government appoints officers to command troops abroad.

It has been stated that the New York owners do not look upon the transaction in the light of a seizure; but the phraseology of the opening portion of the letter above—"the Government of the State of South Carolina having *demanded* the service of the steamship Marion," &c.—would suggest an opposite conclusion.

The Lie About Hannibal Hamlin Being a Negro.

Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President elect, is believed, by the less intelligent people of the South, to have a tinge of African blood in his veins. A Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes:

"I have seen a letter from a gentleman of high character in New Hampshire, giving the pedigree of Hamlin. His grandfather was a mulatto, and commanded a mixed company of negroes and Indians during the Revolution. He pocketed the pay of his company, sold the wine and other luxuries provided for the sick, and left the army in disgrace. One of Hamlin's uncles, or great uncles, was named Africa. There is a legend in the family, to the effect that when Hannibal was an infant, in the cradle, his nurse overheard one of the relatives, who was then gazing on the boy, exclaimed, 'For God's sake! will this d—d black blood never get out of the veins of our family?' Members of Congress who served with Hamlin while he was in the House, say they always knew he had a streak of negro in him. This is pleasant."

In answer to the above, the editors of the New York *Express* very promptly and creditably make the following statement:

"The editors of the *Express* were born in the same State that Mr. Hamlin was. One of them was at an academy in Buckfield, near Paris (Oxford county,) Hamlin's native town, there at school with a brother of Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin himself has been known to both of us for twenty years, and the family is quite well known to one of us. One of us served in Congress with him for four years, and such a thing was never heard of, or even breathed there. The whole story is a monstrous lie."

As this is the first time the editors of the *Express* have been known to be guilty of telling the truth in such a case, they should receive full credit.

Secession as Viewed Abroad.

The hope of a speedy recognition of the proposed Southern Confederacy, as an independent nationality, by any of the foreign powers, grows more and more hopeless as we receive later files of European journals. The *Aftonblad,* the leading newspaper of Sweden, and the organ of the liberal party of that kingdom, *Dagligt Allehanda,* the mouthpiece of the Swedish conservatives, both contain leading articles on American affairs in the tone of those already republished from the English and French press. The former journal considers the attitude assumed by the rebellious Secessionists of the South as "the final desperate struggle of a retrograde organization, as opposed to the progress of political reform, and as antagonistic to the spirit of the age as any similar party in the monarchies of Europe." "It seems pretty evident that Sweden, whose monarch, Gustavus III, was the first sovereign, after Louis XVI, who formally recognized our independence, will not be the first to welcome a Slaveholding Confederacy to a place among the nations. The *Fædreland* of Copenhagen, which bitterly attacked our Government during the discussion relative to the Sound Dues, speaks in terms equally strong of the Southern movements. Still more forcible are the expressions of opinion in the *Morgenblad* and other papers of Christiania, whose editors, through the Norwegian emigration to this country and the journals in that language which are published in the West, are much better informed concerning political affairs on this side of the ocean. They declare that Europe, which has already seen hundreds of thousands of its most industrious classes leave its shores, has an interest in the unity of the American Government beyond any commercial or financial considerations. For a Northern Republic, with the boundless unoccupied lands beyond the Mississippi under its control, and freed from any connection with the system of Slavery so repugnant to Europeans, would soon induce an emigration compared to which all previous emigration would seem insignificant.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Good Thing from an Unexpected Source.

The *Missouri Republican,* through whose columns a Washington letter-writer was permitted to empty the bitterness of his disunion gall upon the brave and patriotic Scott—makes the following handsome apology:

We allow considerable latitude of remark to our correspondents, and do not pretend to endorse all that is said by them. Where they are known, and reliance is placed upon them, their letters are sent to the compositor's room after a very superficial examination. Such was the case with the letter of our correspondent "X," from Washington. If we had noticed the terms in which he speaks of Gen. Scott, all that part of it would never have seen the light. It does gross injustice to that great man. The misfortune of the country now is, that we have not equally decided, equally competent, equally brave and patriotic men at the head of the Government. If the present organization of the Union is destroyed, it will be because demagogues and corrupt politicians have found their way into every branch of it, and so defiled it that, in the minds of many people, it is hardly worth an effort to preserve it. Gen. Scott is making a noble effort to save the Union from dissolution and civil war, and God grant that he may be successful.

"The Venerable Secretary."

The "Venerable Secretary" alluded to by Mr. Seward in his late speech, was Mr. Asbury Dickens who has for more than half a century filled the post of Secretary of the Senate. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press,* in reference to this allusion of Mr. Seward, says:

Very touching indeed were the remarks of Mr. Seward in regard to the venerable Secretary of the Senate, Asbury Dickens, Esq., who has for more than fifty years officiated in the Senate chamber, and been acquainted with the members of the Senate since the commencement of the last war. The old man, who has seen his country in its glory, and listened to the eloquent words as they fell, in praise of the Union, from the lips of those patriots whose loss we now so sincerely and mournfully regret, and whose ears are unaccustomed to the harsh sound of treason and disunion, has several times been so much affected, when those Southern Disunionists have attacked our Union, that he has been unable to stop his tears. Even Jefferson Davis alluded, though in more indirect terms, to him. "Let your tears flow, old man; pity those who are younger than you."

Farm-Mortgage Excitement in Wisconsin—A Lawyer in "Popular" Limbo.

[From the Madison Argus, 11th inst.]

We understand that the excitement under which the Farm Mortgagors are laboring broke out into an open demonstration, at Prairie du Chien, last Wednesday. A lawyer named Small, from Milwaukee, was hanging around that place some days, preparing abstracts and minutes at the county office, to commence the foreclosure of some thirty of the farm mortgages. His object being discovered, a large body of men took peaceable possession of him, and shut him up, burnt his papers, and kept him close till the next train started, when he was put on board and "ticketed through" to Milwaukee. In the course of his visit, and without stating the nature of the mortgages he desired to foreclose, he called on the editor of the *Prairie du Chien Courier,* and made arrangements for the publication of the foreclosure notices. This leaked out, and a body of mortgagors waited on Mr. Merrill and told him that the publication would not be permitted. On being informed of the character of the advertisements, he, of course, fully gave his pledge not to publish them.

A CONTRAST IN ENGLISH SOCIETY.

The Peasantry of Merry England.

[From the London Star, Dec. 28.]

There is no such infinitely contrast between two human beings as between the English landowner and the English peasant. If the former is not the happiest man in existence, it is not the fault of nature nor of society. His manner of life is the very perfection of physical blessedness. With good food, pure air, country scenes, rural sports, he can combine the moderate enjoyment of every luxury of city life. His horses will carry him to town as often as he pleases. The postman will bring to his door every morning newspapers and books. The railway renders him accessible to friends. He can fill his house with company, or he can live in philosophic retirement. His "library may be a dukedom large enough" for his ambition, or he may get into Parliament or the clubs. With rod and gun he can command a perennial supply of muscular delight. In the business of his estate and his parish he can find exercise for his administrative faculty. He is a born prince among men, and may become a patriarch in years and in paternity. Who does not envy him a lot so fortunate in itself and so rich in possibilities of improvement? When the wise man of Scripture prayed for neither poverty nor wealth, there must have been in his Jewish mind a dim idea of that then undiscovered ideal—the English nineteenth-century squire, with a fine estate and an unincumbered rent-roll.

But just as Bunyan saw in his dream a path that led to perdition from the very gate of the celestial city, so is there the depth of human wretchedness within gunshot of this perfection of civilized humanity. The central charm of the picture we have been contemplating consists in this—that there is so little sacrifice of the natural to the artificial. Our typical squire has thews and sinews, pluck and bottom, as well as scholarship and comfort. He can ride and walk, perhaps swim and wrestle with the wildest Bedouin, red Indian, or Sandwich Islander. Civilization supplies him with light and warmth, but does not enervate him into disuse of his senses and distrust of wind and weather. But surely in all these things he is no better off than the laborer who lives just outside his park? He, too, has the benefit of pure air, English scenery, rural sports, —and of a homely interior, comfortable though not luxurious. Has he? Ask the "Country Parson" whom Mr. Bright quoted at Birmingham the other day. Ask the compilers of statistics of village health and disease, mortality and morality. No one of observation and sympathy can go into an average agricultural village without being dismayed at what he will find there. Poverty? There is enough of that to move our pity and to touch our conscience, go where he will. There is the poverty of the acurate, struggling to cover within a threadbare coat the cravings of a stomach teazed by a scant diluted diet—of the widow, whose children must sometimes go supperless to bed, while she is striving to earn for them, at the needle or at the washtub, a breakfast—of the artisan, who, out of work, or half time, in bad health or burdened with a sick family, is sometimes driven to the pawnbroker's and sometimes to the parish. But all this is unlike the poverty of the village laborer—deep, hopeless, squalid and indecent. The curate may get the due reward of his endurance. The widow may live to see her children help her from their own earnings when she is past work. The artisan is cheered at the worst by the hope of better times. But the drudge of the farm, in half the counties of England, has no future other than the present. In old age he will live on the parish, as his father lived before him. He will be attended by a parish doctor, and be buried in a parish grave. Meanwhile he drags on a miserable and often filthy existence. His home is a hovel in which pigs could not be healthy, and in which saints could hardly be decent. The children that wallow in the gutter at the door are bastards, or the playmates of bastards. One of the two rooms is a kitchen in which hardly a potato can be cooked. The other a bed room, in which physical and moral abomination are conjoined. We hesitate, but must record this as "but a fair sample of the condition of the agricultural laboring population of England."

Motley and Prescott.

The English journals report that the new new volumes of John Lothrop Motley will be even more popular in Great Britain than his former work. This is partly attributed to the fact that the new volumes relate in considerable measure to the history of England. One of the London papers says: "Envious cavillers at Dr. Motley's success may complain of the length of his patient examination; but the student of English history, who prefers solid investigation to a smart, showy, and pretentious rhetoric, will be grateful to the explorer whose industry sets before us the slow and often vacillating policy of sovereigns and statesmen." The following extract from the *Critic,* wherein American historians are compared, will be read with interest by our countrymen:

"....or, as we suppose that he ought to be called, Dr. Motley, has already won his spurs, and comes before us anything but a novice in the historic art. His "Rise of the Dutch Republic" placed him at once in the foremost rank of American historians—no mean distinction while the United States could boast of a Washington Irving and a Prescott, as they still can of a Bancroft and a Motley. To the patient research of Prescott, Dr. Motley showed that he added an enthusiasm for freedom and the heroic in human character which was rather foreign to the historian of the "Conquest of Mexico;" and if his periods were not so polished or his style so flowing, he proved himself possessed of a vigor and racy expressiveness which are happily now considered more essential to the historian than mere rotundity of diction. In another and very important respect his manner and matter differed advantageously from those of his elegant, accomplished, and laborious countryman and fellow historian. Prescott was of the school of Macaulay. He digested and assimilated his raw material, and gave it out in a form which had no trace of its origin. Dr. Motley belongs, without imitativeness or mimicry, rather to the school of Carlyle. He interpolates in his text the most significant passages of his authorities. We read the *ipsissima verba* of Philip at his writing table in the Escurial, of Queen Elizabeth storming at Greenwich, of Parma complaining and protesting before Antwerp, of innumerable diplomatists and intriguers gossiping, reporting, describing. This is a prime merit of Dr. Motley, and one which, though it may run counter to the dignity of history as professed and practiced by the pompous Robertsonian school, gives a singular life and reality to narrative. In this way Dr. Motley has bestowed upon his pages a lively attractiveness, which we miss in the volumes of Irving, Prescott, and Bancroft."

A Call for Aid.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* narrates the contents of a private letter received from South Carolina, in which it is suggested that New York ought to send supplies to the poor people of the State:

"I saw to-day a letter from the interior of the State, addressed to a gentleman of this city, which represents the condition of things there as truly deplorable. Persons, who, at other times, are well off, are sorely embarrassed for the necessaries of life for themselves and their dependants. 'There is but little money in circulation,' says the writer, 'and when our scanty stock of provisions is gone, where to get a fresh supply none of us can tell. I could not go away if I would, and I would not desert my State in this hour of her peril. I must fight in her defence, if the occasion calls for my services; but, would to God some way could be found by which she could be extricated from her present situation without discredit. The premonition of impending calamity weighs down my spirits, and makes my nights wakeful.' Such, I doubt not, are the experience and real feeling of a great many of her more thoughtful citizens, who are away from the centers of excitement, and to whom comparative solitude gives the opportunity of more serious reflection. I think if the act of magnanimity would not be interpreted as a taunt, or construed into giving aid and comfort to the enemy, *it would be a good thing for the merchants of New York to load a vessel with breadstuffs, and send them to Charleston, to be distributed among the poorer classes,* as an evidence of the fraternal affection which would be revived in full force, if South Carolina would give up her unnatural position."

The Washington *Star* of last evening has the following confirmatory statement:

"A letter from a distinguished gentleman now in Charleston, received here yesterday afternoon, states that the condition of affairs there is heart-rending. No business whatever is doing, and the merchants anticipate a speedy and general bankruptcy. Those of them who can get away are endeavoring to so arrange their affairs as to get as much of the remains of their property out of South Carolina as they can as soon as possibly, in order to escape the current and impending extra taxation, exactions under peril on the pretence of voluntary contributions, &c. Sickness prevails to an alarming extent among the armed bands who control affairs there on mob principle. The Convention itself legislates under terror of those bands; and *beef sells at thirty-five cents per pound* there, in view of the fact that the supply of provisions in the city is almost exhausted."

What Congress Might and Should Do to Save the Union.

1. "Stop agitating the Nigger question."
2. Go in altogether for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."
3. Pass the Homestead Bill, and set half the unemployed poor at work for themselves, instead of vainly begging work from others.
4. Pass the Morrill Tariff bill and thereby set the other half of the unemployed at work opening mines, building factories and furnaces, making cloth, iron, steel, &c.—at the same time restoring solvency and credit to the Government.
5. Pass a judicious, carefully-guarded Pacific Railroad bill, thereby binding the Pacific to the Atlantic States by bands of iron, and giving still more employment to Labor, while opening a new market for the vast Food Staples of the West.
6. Admit Kansas into the Union—"better late than never."
7. Make the needful appropriations for the support of the Government, with an eye to all possible contingencies.
8. Let those who are so anxious to submit something or other to the people, submit it in the ensuing elections for members of Congress, &c.
9. Abolish the Franking Privilege, and establish a Daily Overland Mail to California.
10. Adjourn and go home.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Waterloo (S. C.) *Sun,* states that a white man was hung at Ridgeville, week before last, for expressing Abolition sentiments. Another at George's Station received 120 lashes and was ordered to quit the State.

The "Abolition sentiment" in South Carolina is, that the State should not have seceded. The white man who was hung, had in all probability said that he was in favor of the Union of the States.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR FRUSTRATED.—Hon. S. S. Stanton, of the Tennessee State Senate, and Hon. John H. Savage, formerly M. C., who left Nashville a few days ago with the avowed intention of crossing the State border for the purpose of settling an affair of honor, were arrested when almost out of the State, and put under heavy bonds to keep the peace.

Contest Between Rarey and a Wild Mustang Pony.

The following exciting divertisement is reported in the New York *Times* among Mr. Rarey's feats at horse taming in that city:

But the entertainment of the afternoon began when Mr. Rarey announced the entree of a mustang pony. There are a great many funny things in this world, and comicalities abound all over the earth, but we doubt if any man can specify a funnier sight than was presented to that delighted audience than the advent of that jolly little nag. He bounded upon the stage in the most theatrical style—Rarey said he was scared, and no wonder—it was enough to scare any horse, to be ushered, as he was, before so imposing an audience. A Celtic gentleman had hold of the end of one long rope, which was also attached to the pony's bit, a Teutonic individual held another rope in the same manner, and Rarey waved a broomstick several feet long, so that the nag, who is accustomed to the freedom of his native hills, was astonished and outraged at the very outset. From between his ears issued a long hairy horn, making him to appear for all the world like that often sung, but never seen, belligerent who joineth continual issue with the British lion for the possession of the crown. His mane was very thick, rough and long, so was his ground-sweeping tail, his eyes glowed like burning coals, his nostrils, pink with blood, worked like a bellows, his feet pawed the yard, and his spirit was thoroughly alive and apparently equal to the emergency of the occasion.

While the attendants stood like a pair of Prodigal Sons afar off, Rarey, stick in hand, attempted to gain a hand-hold upon the bridle —a liberty which the horse at once and without ceremony resented. Standing on one hind leg he wheeled swiftly around, pawing the air with his fore leg, kicking with the remaining hind leg, whisking his tail like a revolving fan, snapping with his mouth and poking with his long hairy horn. This he did several times, greatly to our delight, but much to the dissatisfaction of the attendants, whose possible two dollars *per diem* do not warrant their wanton exposure of life and limb, simply for the amusement of audiences, even the most select. On one occasion, after the successful attempt of the horse to imitate Harlequin in the circus, one of the attendants found himself directly in the horse's rear, and without a few inches between him and the fence. Instantly he became agile, alert and expeditious in his movements toward another part of the Stage, and we think it would be difficult to find anywhere a recorded instance of retreat more timely, immediate or precipitate. It was an utter impossibility for Rarey to get hold of the bridle with his hand—and it was only after a long, long time, that he was able, by means of a carefully managed stick, to obtain it. There is no degree in plunging, boxing, fighting or careening to which that mustang did not attain during the first twenty minutes of his exhibition. After patient handling, however, Rarey succeeded in getting that fatal strap about the fetlock-joint, and subsequently in binding the limb tightly in the desired position. It made no difference. Most horses, when so bound, walk around the ring, but this chap fairly ran. It was with difficulty that Rarey kept up with him.

In the "course of time," as the ancient poet hath it, the second strap was adjusted, (the flight, meanwhile, going on,) and subsequently fastened; thus having both fore-legs tightly bound up, compelling him either to walk on his hind-legs alone, or on his hind-legs and fore-knees. Pony preferred the former. With head up and tail up—with ears back and horn elevated, he ran around on his hind-legs, while he attempted to hammer his to-be-master with his joints. Failing in that, he came down ca-chunk upon the ground, thrust his nose into the straw and dust, snorting and blowing so violently as to send the hay-seed and dust like spray into the air. Then rushing rapidly across the yard, he then jammed his head upon the boards of the fence, and apparently pleased with the sensation, continued the operation several moments. "Now," said Rarey, "we might as well sit down and quietly smoke our cigar, leaving the horse to tame himself." After the animal had become fairly lathered with sweat, after he had behaved as foolishly and as wickedly as possible for a wild, untamed, savage to do, and after he had exhausted his catalogue of kicks, prances and jumps, he allowed Rarey to draw him to the front of the stage, and gently laid down.

The rest need not be told. His kicking legs were manipulated with entire safety, his nervous hoofs were placed upon the tamer's face, his biting mouth and snapping teeth were handled and brushed, his horn of hair was untwisted, his back was mounted, his tail, before sweeping in the wildest circles, was combed and the tangles removed, his haughty neck was patted, and his quick-twitching ears lent themselves cheerfully to the sound of their master's voice.

The universal sentiment in the House was that of wonder and amazement. A greater triumph one cannot desire to witness. On Tuesday night Rarey will try his hand again on *Joe Anderson,* who has been behaving very badly again. We can, and do, with pleasure recommend Mr. Rarey and his exhibition to all who admire skill, tact and courage, as well as to those who are fond of conflicts, and dote on mischief.

Use and Abuse of Eyesight.

Dr. S. H. Clark of Newark, N. J., has contributed an interesting article to the January issue of the *Methodist Quarterly,* on the above subject, from which we extract the following useful suggestions:

ADJUSTMENT OF LIGHT.—Very few give any attention to this subject until warned by evidences of the failure of eyesight. This warning is often practically too late. Light may be deficient, or may be excessive in quantity. The introduction of gas into our private houses has undoubtedly produced injury to the vision on account of its extreme brilliancy, but oftener far on account of its misapplication and mismanagement. The argand burner furnishes light of as good a quality, and a flame as steady, as can be procured in any way. If properly shaded and guarded, no better light need be desired. Several of our eminent jurists, who have much experience in night work, prefer sperm or wax candles. There is no doubt that great improvements will yet be introduced, so that the gas flame will be made to furnish a light more like the white light of day, and more steady. It must of necessity be concentrated, and for this reason be less excellent than daylight; besides, it lacks the chromatic constituents of the light which the sun supplies.

THE BEDROOM.—The window of the bedroom should not look toward the rising sun. Unless designing to rise before the sun is up, the bedroom window looking toward the east should be carefully protected by a shutter or blind. We have a case of serious ophthalmia now under our care, which owed its origin to a short exposure to sunlight before rising in the morning. Such cases are not unfrequent. For the same reason, namely, that the pupil is in a dilated condition, and therefore unprepared for the accession of light, evil results have occurred from gazing at the moon or at an eclipse, viewing panoramas, and other similar exposures.

SHADES FOR GAS.—When gas is used it should never be unshaded. The shade should be diaphanous: it should never be made of thick paper, or tin, or any opaque substance, nor should it ever be lined with a reflecting material.

We have suggested a shade of "blue barage," or "tissue," which being cut of the proper shape, it can be readily drawn over the ordinary wire frame, which is sold in the shops, to sustain the common paper shade. This contrivance is employed and gives much satisfaction in several of our seminaries of learning.

BAD HABITS.—Looking at panoramas, fireworks, lightning, reading by the light of the moon or at twilight, the use of the telescope or the microscope, are all dangerous modes of employing the eyes. On this subject we might say much if space afforded. There are two methods of injuring the eye by the false direction of light, which we must pause to mention: that is, reading by a side-light, or while lying in bed. The universality of the first habit has led to the frequent observation among oculists that the left eye is more apt to be diseased. The evil effects of the latter are illustrated in the case of a patient who has applied to us while writing this page. He has asthenopia in the left eye, caused by reading in bed while lying upon his right side. It is true the light should come over the left shoulder, but it should fall from above, and the head should be erect.

LIGHTS IN CHURCHES.—We do not know of a better place to enter our protest against the method of lighting churches. We are often told by our patients that it takes half the week to recover from the effects of the gas light on Sabbath evening. The subject of deranged vision must enter the church, after having passed through darkness from his own lighted home, to meet a glaring, dazzling light wherever he turns his eyes. If he would look at the preacher he must endure the ordeal of facing Argand burners, or gas jets, shining directly in his eyes. Surely on this subject there is too little consideration.

Applauding in Churches.

The obsolete custom of applauding preachers was revived in several churches on the National Fast Day last week. The Rev. Jacob M. Manning, at the Old South Church in Boston, the Rev. Sumner Ellis in the Universalist Church in Salem, and the Rev. Dr. Chapin in his Church in New York, uttered sentiments last Friday which called forth strong marks of approval from their crowded audiences. This course is not to be commended, but it is merely the revival of an ancient practice of the Christian Church, as in the fourth century the preachers were loudly applauded during the delivery of their discourses. The frequent cries of "Orthodox," the clapping of the hands and stamping of the feet in churches were as common in that period as similar proceedings now are at popular assemblages of the people. It is related that Chrysostom, the celebrated Christian Father, whose noted prayer was said in the Episcopal Churches yesterday, was applauded in the great church at Constantinople by the people's waving their plumes, their handkerchiefs and their garments; and by others grasping their swords and crying out with a loud voice, "Thou art worthy of the priesthood."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Bread or Blood."

BUSINESS IN MANCHESTER, N. H.—It is reported that business never was better in Manchester than at the present time, notwithstanding the excited state of the country, and the prevailing opinion South that the laboring classes North are on the verge of starvation. Every spindle in the large factories is running on full time, and a larger amount of goods is turned out than ever before. The pay roll of the operatives alone amounts to $110,000 per month.

BOOTS AND SHOES WANTED AT CHARLESTON.—The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says it is a curious circumstance that almost the first orders of the season were received by several Pearl street houses on Tuesday, from a large dealer in Charleston, S. C., for boots and shoes.

TWO BEARS SLAIN.—The tracks of two bears being discovered near Havana, Saginaw county, Mich., on the 21st ult., they were followed up by a party of men and dogs, who after proceeding some six or seven miles, succeeded in finding and killing the animals. One of them was a very large one, yielding several gallons of oil.

PERSONAL.

The Charleston volunteers are very unfortunate. Private Holmes was shot dead by mistake the other day. Private Sidney Wicks was probably fatally injured on Wednesday, by tumbling headforemost through the opening above the entrance to the arsenal, and a volunteer by the name of Gray, belonging to the same company, was wounded in the leg by a ball from a pistol that went off accidentally in the hands of a brother soldier.

—The statement going the rounds of the papers, copied from a Kentucky paper, to the effect that Rev. R. C. Grundy of Memphis, Tenn., had been dismissed by his congregation for expressing Union sentiments, is not true. On the contrary, his views met the approval of his congregation.

—Jas. C. Lutrell, a Union man, and run as such, was elected Mayor of Knoxville, Tenn., on Saturday last. The Knoxville *Whig* says that a majority of the people of Tennessee do not favor secession, but will, "at all hazards and to the last extremity," vote to remain in the Union, demanding their rights in the Union and under the Constitution.

—Senator Toombs brought up to Washington a coachman and footman with his family a few days ago, who, hearing what was going on from our Danton of the Revolution, and thinking it their last chance, took to their heels immediately after their arrival, and have not yet been heard of. The Toombs family have had ever since to ride in hacks, to their great disgust.

—Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, is not a Kentuckian, but a native of Buckingham county, Va. He married a lady in Georgia, and owns a large landed and slave property there. At least so says the Detroit *Free Press*—not good authority.

—Midshipman Alfred Ernest Albert, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg, is soon to sail from England on board of a man-of-war which is to be one of the Royal squadron detailed for service on "the American station." The port of Halifax is the usual rendezvous for this squadron, but the vessels go from port to port, and occasionally visit Bermuda, Jamaica, and even ports of the United States. In the present case it is well understood that Prince Alfred will make a visit to this country, where his older brother was so well received.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln arrived in New York on Saturday, accompanied by Philip Dorsheimer, Esq., State Treasurer of New York. She goes from New York to Harvard College to see her son.

WESTERN MATTERS.

MARINE ITEM.—The schooner Stella now in Milwaukee harbor is to-day stretching her sails for around trip to Twin Rivers. It seems rather venturesome for a craft to go out at this season of the year, but her captain made a successful trip last winter just one year ago this week, and has no hesitation about going out again.—*Milwaukee Democrat.*

LUMBERING.—The Muskegon *Reporter,* referring to an item that has appeared in several papers, to the effect that twenty-five million feet of logs, would this season be put into the Muskegon river says: "We would state, for the benefit of those not acquainted with the amount of lumbering done on the Muskegon river, that there was about fifty-five million feet of pine lumber manufactured last season at Muskegon, village alone, which is considerable less than the usual amount. Mill owners of this village have contracted for about seventy million feet, to be delivered here next spring."

The Marquette *Journal* states that four new saw-mills are being erected in that vicinity, and immense number of logs are being got out. It learns, also, that there is a like activity on the lower side of the Peninsula. At Luddington & Co's. mills, at the mouth of the Escanaba, logs for five or six million feet are being got in, and about seven million at their mills, at the mouth of the Menomine; also, at Cedar and Ford rivers, they are getting in at each place a million or two feet more than last year. And so at every lumbering point from which we have had advices, there is to be a large increase of business done.

PRODIGIOUS CORN CROP.—From a reliable source we learn that Israel Parshal, of Havana, Saginaw county Mich., raised the past season from forty-two acres of new land, 6721 bushels of corn ears, which is just about 160 bushels to the acre. Where is the Illinois prairie that will beat that?

The same gentleman has constructed for the reception of this crop, what he styles a "self-operating corn crib." It is sixty-four feet long and holds 4,000 bushels. It is built on a hill-side, and has a pitch, in the direction of its length, of one foot in four. It can be entirely filled from the upper end, the corn sliding down by its own weight to the other extremity where it is drawn out at a door as wanted.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT
Sale of our Entire Stock
Of Winter Goods,
Will commence MONDAY, January 14th, 1861. Look for extraordinary bargains. W. M. ROSS & CO.
ja12-d858-1m No. 167 and 169 Lake st. eet.

SENSIBLE!
These Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
78..........Lake Street..........78.

NEW GOODS,
PORTMONNAIES,
Gents' Leather Purses,
Ladies' Purses of Velvet,
Ladies' Purses of Kid,
Ladies' Purses of Silk,
Ladies' Purses of Leather,
Ladies' Purses of Berlin Wire,
Shoping Bags,
Traveling Bags,
Handkerchief Bags.
A large and fine assortment of Medium Price and the best Goods obtainable. For sale by
J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake street,
APOTHECARIES AND DEALERS IN TOILET GOODS.

5 Tons DRIED APPLES,
In store and for sale by
A. PEUGNET,
ja15x1w No. 3 Hilliard's Block.

WALL PAPERS.
No. 81......Randolph Street......No. 81
F. E. RIGBY.
jy21-c620-3m

FUR MANUFACTORY.
G. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
J. & A. HERZOG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.
65 - Lake Street, Chicago Ill. - 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d384

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
SKATING CAPS,
HOODS, HOODS,
SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND SCARFS
CHENILLE HAIR NETS,
AND
HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41..........La Salle Street..........41
de6-d600-3m

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000.
MILWAUKEE, January 1st, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago.
Gents:—I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City safe. It was in the fifth story, and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire forty-two hours. One of the castors and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, it is have ... of Herring's, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see if ... of the safe ... various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to bet a ... had formed ice. Another said, Herring's ... fire. It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, &c., valued at over $300,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in, except a slight discoloration by steam.
Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.

MORE MONEY SAVED IN THE MILWAUKIE FIRE.
LETTER NO. 2.
MILWAUKIE, January 2d, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago.
Gents:—I took from the ruins of the late fire another Herring's Safe yesterday. This safe was in the ruins sixty hours; and to give you an idea of the fire through which it passed it is only necessary to say that the Pieces of iron were ... melted off. Pieces of iron window shutters, stove ... and stoves, lay where the safe fell and were crushed into one mass. It having fallen from the third story and was bedded so far under the brick that we could not get it out ... it belonged to the Superintendent of Public Schools, and contained a large amount of valuable papers, ... and $500 in money. The contents were all right, not even a singed leaf.
Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
Remember! ALWAYS, NEVER FAIL to save their contents. Only Depot in the West is at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.

STANTON'S,
No. 48......Clark Street......No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED IN
QUALITY AND VARIETY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Ameiung's Celebrated Boneless
HAMS,
Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
IN CANS.

SWEET CORN,	TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS,	LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS,	FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES,	STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,	OLIVES.

FISH, IN CANS.

FRESH SALMON,	LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP,	HERRING.

[oc1'60-1y2dp]

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS,
No. 122 Lake Street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
—AND—
BOOK BINDERS.
NO. 122 LAKE STREET.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
No. 122......Lake Street......No. 122
au8 CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.
Have determined to close out their stock of Winter Goods, and in conformance therewith they offer for the
NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS
At Prices Actually
LESS THAN PRIME COST.
As the following prices show:

Best Pacific and Manchester De Laines	12½c
Heavy Great Falls Brown Cottons	7 c
" " Bleached Cottons	6¼c
Good De Bages	6¼c
Fast Color Duchess and Union Prints	8 c
Goods Prints	6¼c
Heavy Mackinaw Blankets	$3.00
Hoop Skirts, from	$00.15 to 1.00
Rich Paris Cloaks	5 00 to 15.00
Heavy Blanket Shawls	2 00
Heavy 6-4 Beaver Cloths	1.00

Together with all other goods in like proportion.
☞ Call soon as the rush is great and the goods are "Walking-off." ja10d843-2w

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
F. MUNSON,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
no1'60-1y 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NOTICE.—We have this day sold our entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., to Mr John S. Buchanan, who will continue the business at the Old Stand, No. 51 Lake street.
In retiring from business we desire to return our thanks to our friends who have favored us with their patronage, and recommend our successor as in every way entitled to their confidence and esteem.
Chicago, Jan. 11, 1861. HONORE, HALL & CO.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN,
(Successor to Honore, Hall & Co.,)
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
RAILROAD FURNISHING GOODS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Wire Cloth, Seives, &c.
No. 51 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
F. L. HONORE, Salesman. ja11-d398-2w

AMERICAN WATCHES,
MADE BY THE
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY
AT WALTHAM, MASS.
Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials in favor of these celebrated Watches.
A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.
The Company also received the First Premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia in 1858.
These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.
This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.
The Company have tested their Watches in many instances by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.
[From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1860.]
AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and "paid for" a good good looking watch, "Warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have no fault to find with the way it has ticked time. We do not want a better time-piece than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half a minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time-keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should prefer an American Watch.
OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Waltham.
GENTLEMEN—Having carried one of your watches for the last eighteen months, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed.
HORACE GREELEY.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to yours of 25th ult., we take pleasure in stating that the American Watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six weeks.
Respectfully,
S. W. & W. A. TORREY,
Contractors on the Rar. & Del. Bay R. R.
To Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON.
BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1859.
Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer American Watch Co.
DEAR SIR.—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American watch I purchased of you December 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and its variation from true time to the 19th of February 1859, when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.
Yours truly,
JAMES H. CLAPP,
Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.
CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.
As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS,
Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham, ... keep constantly on hand a good supply of this celebrated Watch at wholesale and retail, No. 111 Clark street, Larmon Block.

20 Tons DRIED PEACHES,
In Store and for sale by
A. PEUGNET,
ja15x1w No. 3 Hilliard's Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor hit cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache,
CURE
Nervous Headache,
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

oc9-dcw&w1y

Special Notices.

☞ How to do it!—If you wish a fine head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and preserves it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere.

☞ Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for the past twenty-two years, and had consulted and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he has received no relief. At last he was reduced to a mere skeleton without even the hope of ever finding relief; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months found himself perfectly cured of his complaint and is daily recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited.
JOHN LEE.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 31, 18..
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c. it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. E. LANDON, Agent.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
No. 117......Randolph Street......No. 117
Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters. Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
☞ No charge made for an examination, or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 8th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 91 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
93......South Clark Street......
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING - ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Scales,

UNION SAFE WAREHOUSE
AS AGENT FOR
Wilder's, Davidson's, and
BACON'S SAFES,
I am prepared with a full stock of each to
DEFY ALL COMPETITION,
Selling three-fourths of all the Safes sold in Chicago for two years past is a guarantee that I will not be undersold.
FRED. W. PRATT, Agent.

DURYEE & FORSYTH
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
180 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK,
39 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STAND-
ARD SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 130 & 161 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
86......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......86
Post Office Box 222.

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
......Washington Street, Chicago......
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful ...
P. O. Box 2561.

....No. 48

CERIES

VARIETY.

S,

ETABLES,

ATOES,

BEANS,

PEACHES,

WBERRIES,

ANS.

LOBSTER,

HERRING.

SMALL,

DERS.

SMALL,

No. 182

UT SALE

ODS.

REET.

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COST.

CHANTS

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PRICES.

LERY,

TCHES,

COMPANY

MISCELLA[illegible]

The Amalgamation of La[illegible] ing tendency in this age to [illegible] pressive words of other languages [illegible] to incorporate them into our own [illegible] halic, which is from the Greek [illegible] head," is now becoming popular [illegible] with Mr. Spalding's great Headache [illegible] will soon be used in a more general [illegible] Cephalic will become as common as [illegible] many others whose distinction as [illegible] been worn away by common usage [illegible] "native and to the manner born."

'Ardly Realised.

'Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this [illegible] stepped into the apothecaries hand says [illegible] "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" [illegible] 'art," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," [illegible] that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand [illegible] cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I [illegible] 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by [illegible] makes known any deviation whatever [illegible] tural state of the brain, and viewed in this [illegible] be looked on as a safeguard intended to [illegible] disease which might otherwise escape [illegible] too late to be remedied; and its indications [illegible] never be neglected. Headaches may be [illegible] der two names, viz: Symptomatic and [illegible] Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common [illegible] the precursor of a great variety of diseases [illegible] which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and [illegible] diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic [illegible] ease of the stomach constituting sick [illegible] hepatic disease constituting bilious [illegible] worms, constipation and other disorders of the [illegible] as well as renal and uterine affections. [illegible] heart are very frequently attended with [illegible] Anæmia and plethora are also affections [illegible] quently occasion headache. Idiopathic [illegible] also very common, being usually distinguished [illegible] name of nervous headache, sometimes [illegible] suddenly in a state of apparently sound [illegible] prostrating at once the mental and physical [illegible] and in other instances it comes on slowly, [illegible] depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. [illegible] instances the pain is in the front of the head, [illegible] or both eyes, and sometimes provoking [illegible] der this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache [illegible] Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe [illegible] relieving the most acute pains in a few [illegible] by its subtle power eradicating the diseases [illegible] Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box [illegible] halic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills, [illegible] thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps [illegible] after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh [illegible] gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some [illegible] that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic [illegible]

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it [illegible] the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont [illegible] about it aither.

Constipation or Costive[illegible]

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" [illegible] lent, so little understood, and so much [illegible] Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness [illegible] entary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder [illegible] little consequence to excite anxiety, while in [illegible] is the precursor and companion of many of [illegible] fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early [illegible] ted it will bring the sufferer to an untimely [illegible] Among the lighter evils of which costiveness [illegible] usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheu[illegible] Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, [illegible] long train of frightful diseases such as Malig[illegible] vers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspep[illegible] plexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochon[illegible] Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their [illegible] the system by this alarming symptom. [illegible] quently the diseases named originate in Con[illegible] but take on an independent existence unless the [illegible] is eradicated in an early stage. From all these [illegible] ations it follows that the disorder should re[illegible] mediate attention whenever it occurs, and no [illegible] should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills [illegible] first appearance of the complaint, as their [illegible] will expel the insidious approaches of disease [illegible] stroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the [illegible] sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I [illegible] would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, [illegible] commend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real [illegible]

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Sp[illegible] has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated [illegible] pared Glue and it is estimated each bottle [illegible] least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus [illegible] ing an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars [illegible] claimed from total loss by this valuable invention. [illegible] Having made his Glue a household word, he now [illegible] poses to do the world still greater service by curing [illegible] the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they [illegible] as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish [illegible] like snow in July.

☞ Over Excitement, and the mental care and [illegible] iety incident to close attention to business or study [illegible] among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. [illegible] disordered state of mind and body incident to this [illegible] tressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and am[illegible] bition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain [illegible] speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using [illegible] one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms ap[illegible] pear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the [illegible] strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of [illegible] the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates [illegible] the disordered condition of the brain.

Fact worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills [illegible] a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, [illegible] Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important [illegible] the great medical discoveries of this age may be con[illegible] sidered the system of vaccination for protection from [illegible] Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, [illegible] the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either [illegible] of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be [illegible] experienced by suffering humanity long after their [illegible] discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you [illegible] remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the [illegible] loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How to[illegible] unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. [illegible] One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from [illegible] all the suffering which you then experienced. For [illegible] this and other purposes you should always have a box [illegible] of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache! CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Ner[illegible] vous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken [illegible] at the commencement of an attack immediate relief [illegible] from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Head[illegible] ache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Cos[illegible] tiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and [illegible] all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a [illegible] Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE, [illegible]

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and re[illegible] storing the natural elasticity and strength of the whole [illegible] system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long in[illegible] vestigation and carefully conducted experiments, having [illegible] been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, [illegible] whether originating in the nervous system or from a [illegible] deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and [illegible] may be taken at all times with perfect safety without [illegible] making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste

renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding [illegible] on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. [illegible] A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ How to do it!—If you wish a [illegible] head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best [illegible] preparation ever made. It removes all Dandruff, [illegible] the Hair from falling off, restores and [illegible] and is delightfully perfumed. Sold every[illegible] where. ja11-3m

☞ Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposes and saith that he has been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for the last two years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no purpose, as he received no relief. At last he was reduced to a mere skeleton without even the hope of recovering; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint and is daily recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh, and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefitted.

JOHN LEE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1858.
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c. it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. no27-60-eow-d1y

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.— These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an infallible remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27-60-dawly

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery

cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc7-60-1y

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
No. 117.... Randolph Street.... No. 117

Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. [illegible]

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
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[oc13-60-1y]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.

Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Instrumental Music for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these Nos. are separate and ready for performance.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.
oc8-60-1m

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.

For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. ☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago Ed.) containing references, testimonials, etc., to be sent free on application, postage ten cents. Address 80 Randolph street, Chicago. se30-60-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
[illegible] CLARK STREET [illegible] 79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
[illegible] instruments etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. [illegible]

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R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
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UNION SAFE WAREHOUSE.
AS AGENT FOR
Wilder's, Davidson's, and
BACON'S SAFES,
I am prepared with a full stock of each to
DEFY ALL COMPETITION,

Having three-fourths of all the Safes sold in Chicago for two years past is a guarantee that I will not be undersold. FRED. W. PRATT, Agent.
[illegible]

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. E. SPENCER, Agent,
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HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK,
99 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STAND-AND SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. [illegible] Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] of Level. No Check [illegible] station received on [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
[illegible] WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......58
Post Office Box 898.
[illegible]

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
[illegible] CHICAGO......102
[illegible] for examination or unsuccessful work.
[illegible]

Educational.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

Opened Jan. 19th, a Day and Night School in Mr. Lill's New Building, corner of West Kinzie and Sangamon street. MRS. J. S. NELSON, TEACHER. Graduate from Friend's College, Providence, R. I. All common branches of English learning will be taught, besides the reading of Latin, Greek, Grammar, History, Chemistry, Philosophy, Physiology, Writing and Composition. Writing and Composition particularly attended to in Evening School. Terms for day scholars [illegible] cents per week; evening scholars from 25 to 40 cents per week. Refers to Rev. Henry Cox; E. G. Asay, Esq.; J. A. Cobb, Esq.; Dr. H. K. Stratford. ja15-d517 3t

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.
—Mechanical, Architectural and Topographical Drawing taught by
PROF. C. W. THEO. KRAUSCH,
Graduate of the Polytechnical Institute of Dresden, and of Mining Academy of Freyberg, Saxony.
Office No. [illegible] Dearborn street, Room 16. Office hours 11 to 12 A. M. ja 6x1m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term of this Institution, conducted by Rev. [illegible] Dickinson, D. D., and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of February. It has pleasant and genteel accommodations for Boarding Scholars, a careful supervision, and the best advantages in all respects for an accomplished female education.

Circulars, containing Terms, Course of Study, References, &c., may be had on application by mail or otherwise.

Lake Forest, Jan. 9th, 1861. ja9-d842-1m

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Ten Per Cent.
From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 93 Clark street. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Land Warrants.
APPLY TO
J. L. LEE,
de11-60-1y 93 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oc17-d288-1y Commission Merchants No. 12 S. & W. st.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT,
JOHNSON & CO'S
CERTIFICATES WANTED.
Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
au15-d-1y 84 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.
au21c012-6m 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
☞ City Scrip wanted. [illegible]

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
no1-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN,
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 13 State Street, Up Stairs.

Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.

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Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.

Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.

☞ Credits given on New York and Boston.
[oc20-1851-6m]

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
198 Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. de4-1y

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
80 - - Dearborn Street - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. WM. C. REYNOLDS

REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. [illegible] & Co., Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stevenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. jel8-60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Wares, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-1y

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
9 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. S. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh16 ☞ Cash paid for Rags. [illegible]

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. No. 136 LAKE STREET. Northeast corner of Clark (entrance on Clark street), Post Office box 3889. [illegible]

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.

A. WARREN & CO.,
au29-60-1y St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—

Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 138 Lake st. ap7ly

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing L. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 184 Lake street, Post Office box 4,358, Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. [illegible]

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
40 CENTS PER CAN.
We are now selling a No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents a can will be charged where bills are charged on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.
H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY,
108 - - Randolph Street - - 108
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc30d213-6m

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY,
65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to. [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YEBSURY,
157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work promptly attended to.
[ap7-60-1y]

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
In Kane County, State of Illinois,
CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house and Men's Room-house for Milk Room, Store Room, and all the Buildings convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. The Farm and improvements, beauty of location, fine roads, etc., and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.

TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 140 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	3.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.34 a. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p.

[Written for the Chicago Tribune.]

THE UNION.

BY ANDREW DOWNING.

Dissolve this glorious Union,
  The birthright of the free?
And link her name with scorn and shame
  In ages yet to be?
Ignore our Constitution—
  These sister States disband?
O'erthrow the obelisk upreared
  By patriot fathers' hands?

At Lexington and Bunker
  For *this* met they the foe?
At Bennington and Brandywine,
  Did *this* impel the blow?
And when the Declaration's
  Immortal truths sent forth,
Did they who signed the sacred scroll
  Know 'twould be trod to earth?

Dissolve this glorious Union?
  No! Never while the sky
Bends o'er us with its arms of blue
  Must one star fade on high
From out our waving banner—
  The flag of all the free—
Which aye has led our armies forth
  To glorious victory.

*"Preserve our blessed Union,
  Whatever be the cost!"*
Waking the echoes comes the shout
  Of an unnumbered host—
A host that when it rises
  No power can withstand—
That soon might sweep like chaff away
  The foes of Fatherland.

They cry, *"Dissolve our Union!"*
  We scorn the traitor thought!
We are the sons of noble sires,
  Whose blood our freedom bought!
We come to guard the Union,
  And come with hearts as true
As once old Scotia's clansmen came
  At call of Roderick Dhu!

So we'll preserve the Union—
  Increase her clustered stars,
And fling her bright-barred banner out
  From lithe and quivering spars;
On land and trackless ocean—
  Wide as its waters be—
Till leagued oppressors learn to fear
  The Union of the free!

WYANET, Ill., Jan. 15, 1861.

SINGULAR AND THRILLING ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Adventures of an English Lord—Truth Stranger than Fiction.

[From the Clinton (Ill.) Transcript.]

Many of our readers will doubtless recollect a young man named John N. Fenwick, who resided in this place during the year 1859, and who, at different times, was employed by the editor of this paper, Mr. Sackett, druggist, and lastly by Mr. James E. Stansbury, our County Clerk, who had him engaged writing in his office. He was a smart, active, intelligent lad, and gave unmistakable token of one who had been well-reared. He told several persons that he was the son of a lord—that he had been kidnapped from England and sent to this country, and that if he had his just rights, he would be enjoying life and affluence in his ancestral halls in Northumberland, England. His statement, however, was generally disbelieved—although everybody with whom he was acquainted, gave it as their opinion that there was something singular connected with the lad and his past history.

The facts in the case, which we have since learned from undisputed authority, are about as follows:

Some time in the year 1837, Sir John N. Fenwick, the father of the lad alluded to, while engaged in a shooting expedition on the Cumberland Hills, was thrown by his horse, and conveyed to the humble cottage of a poor clergyman near by, with a shattered ankle. The clergyman was a widower, with an only child—a beautiful daughter, just budding into womanhood, who attended to the household duties of their humble home, and cheered the declining years of her venerable parent. She was unremitting in her kind attentions to the noble guest, and seldom left his bedside till he was entirely recovered. To make the matter short, Sir John fell in love with the young lady, and proposed to her. In reply, Clara (for that was her name) told her noble suitor that she loved him in return, but that she would not leave her father, but would remain with her kind parent and lend a solace to his declining years. They parted, after exchanging the usual lovers' tokens.

With many a vow and locked embrace,
  Their parting was full tender,
And pledging oft to meet again,
  They tore themselves asunder.

In the autumn of the same year—the mild and mellow English autumn—fit time, indeed, for the exit of so pure a soul from its earthly casket, the spirit of the venerable pastor winged its flight to the eternal realms of bliss beyond the skies.

* * * * * * * * *

The marriage was simple and unostentatious—the ceremony being performed in private by a young curate, in order to escape the ridicule of the bridegroom's haughty relatives—and Clara Seymour became the bride of Sir John North Fenwick of Fenwick Hall. They made the tour of the Continent, and in the spring returned to England, when she presented her husband with a boy (the subject of our present sketch.) Sir John's relatives instead of contumely and reproach, pretended to greatly admire Lady Fenwick, and congratulated him on his excellent choice. Two of his sisters took up their residence in Fenwick Hall, and while pretending unbounded affection for their victim, were daily and hourly engaged by malicious and artful tales in poisoning Lord Fenwick's mind against his wife. Poor Clara, all this time, being unaware of the cruel, unrelenting and treacherous course pursued toward her—Lord F. becoming more and more morose and odd to her every day, and she unaware of the true cause, attributed it to the seeming fact that he regretted having united with one as humble as she. In the meanwhile the boy reached the age of seventeen.

Suddenly, one day, these female fiends threw off the mask and in presence of Sir John accused her of the most horrible crimes, and alleged that his wife confessed that her son was the fruit of an illicit amour between herself and a certain French Count, to whom she was introduced by her husband, whilst they were sojourning in Venice during the honeymoon. * * * The lightning does not rift the tallest oak quicker than did this rude shock prostrate Lady Clara. She swooned! And Sir John strode madly from the Hall, his heart and brain on fire. He gave directions to his heartless sisters to have her and "the accursed brat" expelled immediately from the Hall. He then threw himself on his horse and galloped madly to the nearest seaport, where he immediately embarked for the Continent.

Of course, the unfeeling sisters were not long in executing their brother's command. She and her son were immediately driven forth, although suffering from delirium, and were conveyed by the servants to the nearest inn. These villainous women had at length accomplished their vile purpose, which was to keep the magnificent property within their grasp; for they could not brook the idea that one whom they regarded as the offspring of an humbly-born young female, for whom their brother had conceived an affection, should ever succeed to the proud title and broad lands of their father. Thus it will be seen that villainy and treachery triumphed for the time being.

Poor Clara lay at the village inn raving from the effects of brain fever, where she was daily visited by Captain Edward O'Neil—a gallant and warm-hearted Irish gentleman—of the Enniskillen dragoons, who was at that time quartered in that vicinity. He became acquainted with Lady Clara at Fenwick Hall. When she became sufficiently recovered, he importuned her with burning eloquence to go with him to his estate in Galway, Ireland. After many importunities she at length yielded, for her husband's cold and harsh treatment had utterly obliterated all the love she ever felt for him. She would not, however, consent that her boy should accompany them. Luckily, she had in her possession, besides her jewels, two thousand pounds. Accompanied by Captain O'Neil, she proceeded to Liverpool, where she placed her son on board the steamer Adriatic, which was about to sail for New York—giving him directions to seek a cousin of hers, named Somerville, a wealthy planter in the interior of Texas. She gave him one thousand pounds, and bidding him an affectionate and tearful farewell, they parted—forever!

She accompanied the captain to his estate on the coast of Galway, where they were privately married. Her health failing her husband took her to the south of France in order to recuperate her shattered nerves. Captain O'Neil dearly loved the yet beautiful Clara.

After a short and prosperous voyage, our young hero arrived in the Empire City, where he immediately took passage in a steamer bound for Galveston, Texas. On arriving there he purchased a beautiful Indian pony, and by adhering to the directions given him by a merchant of that place, who was acquainted with his relative, he reached his cousin's ranche on the ninth day of his journey. On discovering who he was, and learning his strange and eventful history, his cousin received him with unbounded kindness and affection. His relative was the owner of two thousand acres of excellent land, fifty negroes, and numerous herds of cattle; he was married to an amiable and intelligent American lady, and his household was gladdened by the presence of his beautiful daughter, named Estell.

He spent his time most happily and agreeably on the ranche for about six months—devoting his time to hunting, fishing and rambling over the flower-bespangled prairies with his charming relative, Estell, with whom, it is almost unnecessary to say, our young hero fell deeply in love.

He was suddenly awakened from his dreams of happiness and pleasure, one night, by the startling and unwelcome intelligence that the Camanches and a large party of Mexican guerrillas were bearing down to attack the *ranche*. All hands were immediately mustered to repel the bloodthirsty marauders; the defenders numbered seven white men (including our hero and his cousin) and twenty negroes—the attacking party, guerrillas and Indians, numbered over six hundred. The attack commenced almost immediately—the assailants discharged showers of arrows and escopette-balls at the defenders who were stationed in the building, which, however, did little or no execution—the defenders replying with their death-dealing rifles, causing many a tawny savage and Mexican ruffian to bite the dust. But why prolong this fearful scene. Suffice it to say that the *ranche* was carried by storm after a desperate resistance, and every person (male and female) butchered, except our hero, who was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Mexico by the Indians, after burning and plundering the *ranche*. Our hero shed many bitter tears over the unhappy fate of his darling Estella, and kind and generous relatives.

He remained a prisoner about three months, and strange to say, although closely watched, was not subjected to any cruel treatment. One day, the tribe, whose captive he was, started out on a marauding expedition, leaving him in the charge of a powerful Indian. He was the very savage who had scalped and tomahawked his beautiful Estella! The Indian indulging freely in *tolque*, soon fell asleep. It was but the work of a moment for our hero to unsheath the scalping knife from the belt of the sleeping savage and plant it in his heart. Estella was avenged! Seizing the Indian's rifle and ammunition, he started off in a northerly direction, and in three days reached the Rio Grande, where he found a canoe and crossed, and soon reached Brownsville, Texas.

Here, he met three Texan drovers, who were about to start with an immense drove of cattle to Carlinville, Macoupin County in this State. Being short of hands, they offered to hire him to go with them and help them drive. Rendered destitute by being deprived of everything by the marauders, he gladly accepted their offer and went.

Arriving at Carlinville, he determined to return to England, and boldly proclaim his rights. Accordingly he took the cars for the East. While traveling on the New York and Erie Railroad, he fell in with a noble-hearted farmer, named Preston F. Sappington, of Point Isabel, this county, who induced him to return with him to Clinton, for the purpose of studying law with Mr. L. Weldon. Our hero, however, disliked the profession, and as we have stated above, was employed in this office, by Mr. Sackett, and, lately by Mr. Stansbury. While here during the October term of the Circuit Court, he stated his case to Hon. Abraham Lincoln, who immediately wrote to the British Consul at Chicago.

Two days afterwards, the British Consul, Hon. Mr. Wilkins, arrived in this place. After listening to Fenwick's story, and having a long consultation with Messrs. Lincoln and Stansbury, he took him to Chicago, and employed him in his office. In the meantime, the Consul wrote to England, making inquiries in regard to Sir John Fenwick, but could only hear that he was traveling on the Continent, but could not ascertain the precise spot.

The Prince of Wales while traveling in this country, it will be recollected, stopped in Chicago. There the Consul introduced our hero to the Prince, who became convinced of the truth of his statement. He accompanied the Prince in his tour through the United States, and went with him to England.

On arriving in England, our young hero proceeded immediately to his ancestral Hall, where he was informed by the servants that one of his aunts, who had caused him and his mother so much trouble and unhappiness, was now on her death-bed, attended by her brother Sir John Fenwick. He entered the chamber of death! The ghastly visage of the dying woman became still ghastlier, when she beheld the boy whom she and her sister had so deeply wronged. She immediately confessed that the tale they had invented to blast the reputation of Lady Clara and ruin his and her innocent son was without foundation—that Clara was a good and true wife until he drove her away and spurned her. Lord Fenwick folded his long lost son to his heart, and shed tears of joy over him. The woman died in a few moments after making the confession. Her sister is at present the inmate of a convent, and strives to atone for her black-hearted treachery by fasting, penitence and prayer.

* * * * * * * * *

In a quiet, sequestered vale, near a sweet little village, in Provence, in the south of France, is two graves, over which is placed a single plain, white tombstone, on which is engraved the following simple inscription:

SACRED
TO THE
MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN EDWARD O'NEIL:
AND HIS
DEAR WIFE, CLARA.

Sweet and simple memento! may they sleep tranquilly. The soft southern wind sighing with a mournful cadence through the willows and tall grass is a fit requiem.

Clara died of consumption a short time after her arrival in France, despite the tender care of her husband, and the exertions of skillful physicians. A short time after her death, Capt. O. unintentionally insulted a French officer, which led to a challenge—they met and fought with small-swords. The combat was desperate and prolonged, for they were both splendid swordsmen. O'Neil at length stretched his antagonist lifeless at his feet, and he was borne to his residence mortally wounded. Previous to his death, he gave directions to be buried with his wife, in the manner stated above. Having no heirs of his own, he willed his immense and valuable estate to his wife's son, John N. Fenwick.

* * * * * * * * *

Our young friend is now in Fenwick Hall, (as the following letter sent to us will testify), living in ease and affluence, receiving all the care and kindness lavished upon him by a now affectionate father.

* * * "So you may imagine my feelings at present.

"To those persons in Clinton, who doubted my statement, and ridiculed me, I have no unkind feelings. I entertain toward the people of Clinton a lively feeling of gratitude for their many kindnesses and favors. To Robert Lewis, Esq., I desire you to return my most sincere thanks. Tell him I still have the boots he presented me, which together with the gold pen from Charley Dennett, I shall keep in remembrance of them, and my once humble condition in life.

"My best regards to my ever good friend, Mr. Stansbury, to whom I send in your package a breast-pin. My love to Mrs. C—— and the children. I have many times, since I left your roof, thought of them, and longed to see them.

* * * The package I send to you, I hope will entirely clear you of debt, and make you independent in life.

"Tell Al. Blackford I will send him a splendid Manton fowling-piece, by the next steamer. He has my likeness which I would be glad to have left with Miss Julia C——.

"Yours, as ever,
"JOHN NORTH FENWICK, Bart."

Reader, we have done. Is not "truth stranger than fiction?"

Miscellaneous.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
228 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
[no14'60-1y]

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.
No. 188 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
188.........LAKE STREET.........188
[au18'60-1y]

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS WHO DESIRE
RELIABLE MEDICINES
At Low Cash Prices,
Can have their orders promptly filled by sending them to
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

COAL.—The undersigned offers for sale the best kinds of
BRIER HILL, LACKAWANNA,
ERIE, LEHIGH,
And Blossburg Coal.
Dealers, Iron Founders and others supplied at wholesale on favorable terms. All orders promptly filled.
THOMAS HALE.
Yard and Office north end Wells street bridge.
ja11-d3 5-3w

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR,
FOR SUPPLYING
WATER TO STEAM BOILERS.
All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at their prices by
HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.,
de29-d769-1m No. 205 Randolph street.

HENRY LE GRAND,
Portrait Painter from Paris.
Studio, 113 Lake Street, above Hesler's Gallery.
☞ Photographs Colored in the Highest Style of Art.
The same art taught in a few lessons. ja3d3w

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't, Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d477-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due	[illegible]	
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by

WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago.
jy10-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$200,000 00
SURPLUS		[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stocks		[illegible]
Amount loaned on other security		[illegible]
	Par Val.	M'k't. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyoke Water P'r Co.'s Stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accumulated interest on investments		[illegible]
Total Assets		[illegible]
Total Liabilities - - -		$40,704.55

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap1-60-1y]

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,745.79.
Officers:
GEO. HART, President. E. P. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-60-1y

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Boston, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je8-1y]

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative
PAINTERS,
101 Washington st., Chicago.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the Interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood, and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
no30'60ly JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington s

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
—AT—
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
... South Clark Street 184
[oc18x1y]

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.

Our Machines are now just where we want them; in direct competition and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including Hemmers (of which we have several styles), Needles, and everything necessary to their use in family or shop. This make them still the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.

In justice to our Machines as well as our customers we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. This feature alone makes our machine worth much more than any other, as there is necessarily some risk in buying most machines.

A few of its superior qualities are these:—It uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two common spools, neither being fastened and both in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust and exposes no oil; its lever purchase is greater than that of any other machine; it has but two regulating screws and both are above and in front; the driving wheel is entirely outside of table; it requires no alteration for all varieties of work; it will certainly do considerably a GREATER VARIETY OF WORK THAN ANY MACHINE, among the hundreds with which we are acquainted; its tension is perfect; it runs easily and still; it bothers nobody; novices can manage it. None other will satisfy where it is seen.

We can safely say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as our sewing machines. Three years has placed them in the very front ranks of first class machines, and though our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased we have been unable to supply the demands during the past season. We can now fill all orders. We have added to our styles the RIGHTSIDE BLAKE & JOHNSON ADJUSTABLE HEMMER, and can now defy the world to produce better instruments for doing all kinds of sewing and embroidery. Let every one who is interested in the great improvements in Sewing Machines, whether they wish to purchase or not, send for a Descriptive Circular and samples of stitch.

We must caution the public against unprincipled and perfectly irresponsible parties who have claimed to be our successors, representing that our machines were out of market, and offer a cast-away machine of ours in its place. We only sell our own machines, Taggart & Farr's Patent, and are the sole proprietors in the eight North-western states. Address

L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.
Call at 133 Lake street, (Up-stairs.) de29-d773-3m

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
90 Washington Street, Chicago.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application. D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.
[mh18-60]

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Braids, Bindings, Galloons, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
[illegible] 99 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
[illegible] 99 Lake street, Chicago.

HOYT & PEIRCE,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers,
147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.
Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Brandy of 1848, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Homestead.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandy Cocktail.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rum [illegible]
Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.
Also, for sale retail by all Druggists.
ja1-d795-6m HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
6,500 boxes TIN PLATE.
6,400 bdls SHEET IRON.
500 " RUSSIA IRON.
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA.
20,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
325 casks SHEET ZINC.
18 tons PIG TIN.
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS.
50 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,500 doz. AXES.
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc13-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.
ja1d1-1y

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 ....LAKE ST., CHICAGO....... 25
Have in store a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au20'60-1y]

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots, together with a [illegible] stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
5,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28,
200 " Russia Sheet Iron,
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron,
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
8,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper,
5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms,
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20,
5,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18........STATE STREET........16 & 18

No. 27 Lake Street. | IRON BLOCK | No. 42 Wabash Av

REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. [illegible]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-d30 1m]

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,
500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
300 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash.
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
128 South Water St.
SUGAR &C.
80 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bbls Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO. 128 South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 71 Kinzie street.
J. A. MITCHELL. [illegible] LOUIS ZAHM.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.
SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 35 Court House.
[illegible] WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co. and J. & S. Fuller & Co.
[illegible]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.

By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system.

It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.

One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.

Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his agents,
LORD & SMITH,
de6-d596-3m 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally.
no19-'60-1y EDWARD FOSTER.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:
Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.
St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S
Stave Sawing & Dressing
MACHINE,
FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $15 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work or [illegible]
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.

Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Resawing Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dufoes & Co's celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,
All perfect and complete within themselves.
Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., at the very lowest cash prices.
☞ Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE,
[illegible] 182 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
fe6] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
[ap15]

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d752-1y

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago,
R. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1 '60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with
New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap6-dawly-1771]

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
[illegible] 157 South Water street, Chicago.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.
Both in the United States and Canada.

An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.

☞ Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.

This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.

Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.

☞ Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."

Contracts given at the General Office, No. 32 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo. H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't.
ja9-1y CHAS. M. GRAY, Con't Agent.

To Contractors.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Chicago, January 15th, 1861.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received by the Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad for the supply of [illegible] Ties [illegible] until the last day of February next, for 30,000 Ties to be delivered at Joliet or on such Docks designated by the Company at Chicago; One-fourth of said Ties to be delivered in April, one-fourth in May, one-fourth in June, and one-fourth in July. [illegible] ties all to be of good sound White or Burr Oak, eight feet long and six inches in thickness. [illegible] will be received one inch less than the above stated.

jal5-d5w R. B. MASON,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. se27-d1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
OF
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
REFERENCES.—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago. [illegible]

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
R. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.
[illegible]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [illegible] JOHN G. [illegible]

MARINE BANK.
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. [illegible]

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS
CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.
44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received, Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular customers and correspondents.
Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.
We receive deposits payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description as far the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All our notes made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. B. SELLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for the former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja6d&wly

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.

THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with greater dispatch between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.

☞ Rates at all times as low as by any other route.

For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line, via CRESTLINE."

☞ We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.

The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent,
Office 54 Dearborn street.
J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.
DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. ja1-d791-3m

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT
LINE ROUTE, VIA.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.
CLARKE & CO.,
THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,
Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,
72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72
And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. jal d796-3m

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL.—In all cases screened for Family use before delivery. PRICE & MORRIS having still on hand a large stock of the best quality of Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal for Family, Steam, Foundry and Blacksmithing purposes, we respectfully request our friends and consumers generally to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

By having a large number of teams, and our yards being located in different parts of the city, we are enabled to deliver all orders at very short notice and at the lowest market prices.

We have also on hand a good supply of the Hazleton, Lehigh, Foundry Coal. Also, Egg and Nut Sizes, to which we especially call your attention at this time. The Nut Coal is small and suitable for the Littlefield and Railroad stoves.

☞ Offices and Yards: 144 North Water Street, near Clark; 36 Canal street, near Adams; and east end of Polk street Bridge.

Come and see us before you buy.
Respectfully yours, PRICE & MORRIS.
ja10d-41-1w

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal.
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. (my3

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Hopkinson and John L. Barnum, under the style and firm of
HOPKINSON & BARNUM,
Have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills against the firm to this date will be settled by the said Wm. Hopkinson, and accounts due the firm contracted on Still or Market 55 East Randolph street, must be paid to said Wm. Hopkinson, at his Old Stand, 55 East Randolph street.
WM. HOPKINSON,
J. L. BARNUM.
Chicago, January 10th, 1861. ja15x3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Wm. D. Hoffman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Wm. D. Hoffman will continue the business of the late firm, No. 75 Lake street, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm from this date.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.
WM. D. HOFFMAN,
W. J. STEELE.
ja14x1w

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent, by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,
Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,
Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise.
In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of
$500,000 WORTH OF GOODS,
Embracing
Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Builder's Hardware, Furs, Cigars and Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale for a short time (on commission), and wants every body to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.
To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements new and unprecedented.
☞ On being favored with a call he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first-class.
J. F. BRINKLY, Office, No. 9 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge.
P. O. Box 80. ja5d3 1m

CHEESE!—CHEESE!—
250 Boxes Choice
HAMBURGH & WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE,
In store and for sale in lots to suit.
PARKER & RAYMOND.
ja11-d807-1w

300 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store and landing.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. REFINED SUGAR, for sale very low by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. CHOICE SYRUP,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 Boxes CHOICE M. R. and LAYER RAISINS.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bags PEPPER.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks CHOICE NO. 1 NUTMEGS.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by
STEVENS & WEBBER,
108 Randolph street.

Railroads.

PITTSBURG FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
RAIL ROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
6.00 A. M., except Sundays, and at
6.30 P. M., daily.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburg. Also, for Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
D. W. ROSS, West'n. Pass. Agent.
S. P. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,
Connecting direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City, thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.
Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the
DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; [illegible]
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt. Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agt. Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja 4 d1y

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
DIRECT ROUTE
To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:
Day Express—12.45 Noon.
Evening Express—5.00 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, &c.
☞ Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. [illegible]

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.
Train leaving Chicago at 6:00 p. m., Detroit at 6:30, arrives at Buffalo at 5:30 p. m., New York at 10.15 a. m., Boston at 3:30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot.
fe14-60-1y S. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
Winter Arrangement.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted), arrives at Detroit 5.50 P. M., Suspension Bridge 5.00 A. M., Albany 3:00 P. M.; New York 10.30 P. M.; Boston 5:00 night.
6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.00 A. M., Suspension Bridge at Buffalo 6.30 P. M., at Albany 3.00 A. M., New York [illegible], Boston noon.
6.00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.
6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday,) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville in 18 hours.
4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6.30 P. M.
☞ Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860-61 Winter Arrangement 1860-61
Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.
6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.
6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canadas.
6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland.
6.30 P. M.—Making close connections and quick time as any other route.
☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 32 Dearborn street, and at the depot.
Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt. ja8-d-1y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M.
Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).
Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. St. John, Gen'l Agent. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

		Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at		9:15 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet		10:50	[illegible]
"	Peoria	4:00	4:00 A. M.
"	Bloomington	2:50	1:54 "
"	Decatur	6:00	
"	Springfield	5:33	4:58
"	Jacksonville	9:00	12:30 P. M.
"	Alton	9:33	[illegible]
"	St. Louis	10:25	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4:00 P. M. daily (except Sunday); arrive at 9:50 A. M.
☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Jacksonville with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Line of Steamer on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.
JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.
R. B. MASON, Superintendent.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1860 Winter Arrangement 1861
On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.
9.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.00 P. M., St. Louis 11.30 P. M., Cairo 6.00 A. M., Memphis 3.00 P. M., New Orleans in 50 hours.
9.50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at St. Louis 11.00 A. M., Cairo 2.00 P. M., New Orleans in 50 hours.
Trains arrive in Chicago at:
7.10 A. M. and 6.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.40 A. M. and 6.30 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11.40 A. M. and 9.00 P. M., for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M., for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.40 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, take the 11.40 A. M. train. [illegible]
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 11.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5.45 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 3.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 10.40 A. M. (Saturdays excepted). [illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, GREEN BAY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after Monday Dec. 3d, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
[illegible]
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at:
11.34 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.
Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at [illegible]
[illegible] Sup't.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a prominent experience in this country, the Doctor feels desirous to give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all diseases. [illegible] Office hours [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. [illegible]

HOOPS, HOOPS.—MESSRS. FARRAR, LINE & CO. of Fort Wayne, Indiana, [illegible]
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1861.

Exchange was flat to-day, decidedly so. The bankers held it nominally at ½ per cent. a part of the day, but the rate gradually settled down to ⅜, which holders would have been very glad to take. Very little was sold at any price, and unless the demand becomes more active and pressing, a further decline must be realized. The buying price to-day has been 3½@4 per cent. premium. Purchasers for any considerable lots, even at these figures, are not plenty.

Gold nominal. Buying, 3½@4 per cent.; selling, 5.

For the last three or four days the weather has been hazy and warm, and unfavorable, of course, for the pork trade. A fair amount of business, however, has been done. This evening the signs seem to indicate a change, and with cold breezes from the Northwest, an active demand for currency may be expected.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.

The following were the closing rates of F. G. Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 44 Clark street, for currency, exchange, &c.

	BUYING. Prem.	SELLING. Prem.
Exchange on New York	4	5
N.Y. and New Eng. solvent Banks	3	
Ia., Ohio, Ky. and Ind. State	2	
Mich., Canada, N.J. and Iowa	1	
Penn., Md., Mo. and free Ind.	Par	
Gold	4	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying. Discount.
Discredited Illinois Banks	15
Va., N.C., Ala., Ga., and old Tenn.	5
South Carolina	10
Stock Banks of Tenn	5@10

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Our exports continue large. We take the following from the N. Y. *Herald* of Monday:

The past week was one of considerable activity in the foreign trade of the port. Both the imports and exports of produce and merchandise were considerably in excess of those of the corresponding weeks of the two previous years. The high prices which our staples command in Europe insure a steady continuation of the heavy exports which have caused the exchanges to rule in our favor for the past two months; and, on the other hand, notwithstanding the troubles at the South, there is a pretty fair prospect that the West and the North generally will take a good many goods this spring, and thus the importations will not be so light as was at one time expected. New York has two regions to feed with goods—the South and the West; when one fails the other often makes up the deficit. The commercial activity of this emporium is thus preserved. The following are the Custom House tables of the trade of the port for the week and since January 1:

IMPORTS.

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods	$1,271,870	1,562,363	2,565,112
General merchand'e	1,151,376	1,615,835	2,914,396
Total	$2,423,246	3,178,198	5,479,509
Previously reported	718,916	1,439,541	1,091,225
Since Jan. 1	$3,142,162	4,617,739	6,570,734

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$664,752	1,042,827	2,925,775

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,932,558	85,080	None.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET.—The *Herald* of Monday says:

The money market eased up considerably last week. At the close of the week some names on short paper were current at seven per cent. The proper quotation, however, for first-class paper is 9@10; and for 4@6 months good business paper, 12@15. The range of negotiable names is widening, and this will afford more relief than a decline in rates. Unless civil war should break out, the chances are that we have seen the most of the stringency in the discount market, though houses in the Southern trade will of course be regarded with suspicion for some time to come. Collections in the cotton States are extremely difficult, not to say impossible, to make. On demand money is abundant at 6@7 ℔ cent. Some heavy purchases of stocks by speculators during the past week have rather tended to quicken the inquiry for money on call, but the amount of means seeking employment is still in excess of the probable wants of the street.

Foreign exchange closed yesterday firmly at about 105½ for sterling and 5.25 for francs, for bankers' bills in both cases. Mercantile bills, which are scarce, sell at 103½@104¼; the supply from New Orleans is fair, though less than would be necessary to keep prices down.

FINANCES OF MISSOURI.—The following state...nt of the finances of this State is furnished by ... Auditor of public accounts:

...ount of revenue received in the ...ar ending Sept. 30, 1859	$828,360.11
... proceeds of 400 revenue bonds ...d to pay interest on R. R. bonds	382,238.00
... amount received from General ...overnment on account of Osage war	19,237.21
Total first year	$1,229,835.32
...ount of revenue received in the ...ar ending Sept. 30, 1860	932,027.33
Total amount of revenue received in two years, ending Sept. 30, 1860	$2,161,852.65
Amount of revenue expended in the year ending Sept. 30, 1859	667,745.46
Amount of revenue expended in the year ending Sept. 30, 1860	525,297.18
Total	$1,191,042.64
The balance of revenue in the Treasury, Oct. 1st, 1860, is	$960,719.87

This balance, however, is mostly absorbed by the payment of coupons, on bonds issued to the Pacific, North Missouri, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and Cairo and Fulton Railroad Companies, which coupons are now in possession of the State Treasurer.

The estimated receipts for revenue purposes in the two years ending Sept. 30, 1862, are	$1,760,000.00
And the ordinary expenditures during the same period	700,000.00
Leaving a balance in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1862	$1,060,000.00

The balance of $1,060,000 is subject to a deduction of twenty-five per centum, each year, of the revenue receipts for school purposes, amounting to $440,000; and also to such appropriations as may be made by the General Assembly for extraordinary purposes.

The estimated amount of receipts on account of State Interest Fund, for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1860, is $862,167 56.

These estimates are based upon the present valuation of property, and do not exceed the actual receipts into the Treasury during the last two years, so far as they relate to ordinary revenue purposes. Heretofore it has been found safe to estimate an annual increase of 15 to 20 per cent. The present gloomy aspects of National affairs is the reason why it has not been done in this instance. If the dangers which now threaten us should be averted, and our difficulties soon become amicably and permanently adjusted, restoring quiet to the country, and reinstating the confidence of our commercial relations so indispensable to activity and prosperity in all our industrial pursuits, these estimates will fall considerably short of the revenue we may reasonably anticipate.

THREE PER CENT. FUND.

It will be remembered that under a special law ...of the State, John W. Reid, of Jackson county ...was appointed as Commissioner to obtain from the General Government a sum of money due to ...issouri on account of the sales of the public ...ands in the State. The commission was faithfully ...and successfully executed. The claim has ...en allowed and adjusted, and the money paid in... the State Treasury. It remains for the General ...ssembly to authorize the just compensation for ...is services.

RAILROADS.

...Among our State interests, the largest, financial... considered, and therefore most deserving of your ...rly profound and patient consideration, is that ...our railroads, and the obligations of the State in... ...rred in their behalf. As is known to those who ...e given the subject any attention, no aid has ...en granted to our railroad companies within the ...st two years. The only changes, therefore, that ...ll appear in an exhibit now, compared with that ...ade in the last biennial message, are in the ...ounts issued and represented as due; a part of the latter, however, being in a condition of forfeit... The figures are again presented in tabular ...m, as follows:

...of Company.	Amount authorized.	Amount due.	Amount due.
... & St. Joseph	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	
...cific—main line	7,000,000	7,000,000	
...—S.W. branch	4,500,000	3,900,000	$600,000
... & Fulton	650,000	650,000	
...h Missouri	5,500,000	4,350,000	1,150,000
...ouis & Iron M...	3,600,000	3,501,000	99,000
...e County	700,000	7,000,000	
	$24,950,000	23,101,000	1,849,000

...nt of Revenue Bonds issued in 1859 due on June 1st, 1861	$400,000

...$1,150,000 represented as due to the North ...uri Railroad Company, and $99,000 to the St. ...and Iron Mountain Company, have been for... ...by the failure of said companies to pay the ...st accruing upon bonds already issued to ...m. They do not, therefore, now constitute in... ...d without further legislation are not to be ...ed as any part of the contingent obligation ...state. The only bonds authorized and yet ...be issued, are the $600,000 due the South... ...anch of the Pacific Railroad, which, with ...amount issued, make an aggregate of ...00, or, adding the four hundred revenue ...ue next July,) the proceeds of which were ...to the payment of interest, the aggregate ...000; $540,000 less than the aggregate ...authorized. The interest due on January ...as been met without any increase of the ...bt; but this cannot be done next July ...existing laws affecting the public reve... ...the necessary means shall be provided, ...ion deserving the special attention of the ...ssembly. Unless a general distrust and ...panic pervades financial circles, by rea... ...political troubles, I believe there will be ...of devoting to this use any portion of ...revenue now specially devoted to other...

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1861.

...ing are the receipts and shipments for ...-eight hours:

	Flour, bris.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
R.	1000	16040	2.07	612	288	692
R.	903	5000	[illegible]			
R.		1750	8100	700		
R.	420	2000	8414			
R.	921	4061	96		380	
		350	9250	840		850
	3221	29154	33364	2153	665	1042

Grass Seeds lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	High-w'ns br's.	Hid's lbs.
2300	503	60	14	64	25140
[illegible]			16	38	2080
[illegible]		1743	73	39	5073
240					5349
[illegible]					9626
		30	24	28	
2900	2600	1833	127	180	46838

...of Hogs, live and dressed, during the ...ounted to 4,482. Dressed Hogs ...ed by shippers and packers, and ...pply the market advanced 5@10c ...at $5.65@6.15. Live Hogs were ...d, and prices advanced 5@10c... ...and light at $5.10 ...yards were pretty ...chiefly packers. There ...very firm. There ...k, but the amount ...packers refusing ...ices. To-day two ...were sold at ... For delivery at ...were sold at ...request; and the ...15,000 pieces ...holders, and ...for ...request—100 ...inquiry for ...are apart.

Lard is quiet and steady at 10c, at which 100 bbls prime Leaf were sold to-day.

The Flour market was rather dull and heavy and the sales light at $4.37½@4.40 for Spring extras, and $3.75 for good superfine. There was less inquiry for Wheat to-day, and the market was heavy—closing with a downward tendency—about 40,000 bushels having changed hands at 82@82½c for Northwestern Club; 80c for No. 1 Spring; and 73@76c for No. 2 Spring in store. Corn was dull and heavy and prices ruled about ½c lower—with sales at 28½@28¾c for Mixed, and 30c for Yellow in store—closing at 28¼c for Mixed. Oats declined ¼c—with sales at 17¾@17¼c in store. Rye was neglected. There was a better demand for Barley, and several lots on track were sold at 40@50c, according to quality. Highwines, 15½c for city. Timothy Seed is still in good demand at $2.20@2.25 for good to prime. Clover Seed is selling in small lots at $4.75—at which the great bulk offered is held—buyers offering $4.50. A lot of prime Broom Corn was sold to-day at $72.50.

Hogs and Provisions.

CINCINNATI—Jan. 15.—The *Gazette* of yesterday contains the following:

The receipts of hogs were but moderate since Saturday, but notwithstanding the market was dull, which is owing to the bad weather, there were several small lots offering, and prices ruled a shade in favor of buyers, good to extra selling at $6.20@6.30. The receipts for the last 48 hours were about 5000 head. The advices from the interior indicate that packing will continue at this place for fully three weeks longer. Several contracts are being made for hogs to be delivered in February. In the market for the hog product, there is great firmness, and a good demand particularly for mess pork; the great bulk of the purchases going South. Of mess pork over 1400 brls sold chiefly at $16.25, but only country or second class city brands can be bought at this rate, the best city brands being held at $16.50. A small lot of clear brought $18, and of rumps $12. The City of Madison, now loading for New Orleans has 2,000 brls pork on board or engaged. An improved demand for bulk meats, with sales of 250,000 lbs at 6 and 8c loose, 6¼ and 8¼c in packages. Bacon may be quoted at 7¼c and 9¼c, but very little in market. The demand for lard is good, and prime country, in tierces, would command 9½c very freely. 160 tierces sold at 9½c, and 200 do country, not strictly prime, at 9⅜c.

ST. LOUIS—Jan. 15. Lard, 200 tierces, for delivery up the river, sold at 9¼c. Prime, in tierces, held at 10c, and kegs at 10½c, with no sales. Bacon, clear sides sell in a small way at 10½c. Pork, the demand is less active than last week, but holders are firm. There is no inquiry for round lots of mess pork. In filling orders $17 is the figure. We hear of nothing in cut meats. Hogs, sales reported of 1,500 to 1,800 at $5@5.50 for live, and 6¼@6¾c for dressed. One packer has but 400 more to kill, which will make him about 20,000, at an average of 260 lbs.

BALTIMORE—Jan. 12.—The stock of provisions continues light, and the demand good. We had sales reported of 40 hhds old bacon sides at 9½c, and 30 hhds do in lots at 9¾c; also some 40 hhds new sides and shoulders at 8@10c. Bulk meat is inquired for, but we heard of no sales. We now quote at 6½@6¾c for shoulders and 8½@8¾c for sides. Pork—We note a sale to-day of 50 brls rumps at $13. We quote mess at $17.50, and prime and rump at $13@13.50 per brl. Lard is quiet at 10@10½c for Western in brls and tcs, and 12@12½c ℔ lb for refined.

PHILADELPHIA—Jan. 12.—The provision market is firm, but without much movement to to note in pork, bacon or smoked meats. Of lard a sale of 500 kegs was made at 11¼@11½c on time. Butter is dull.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1861.

FLOUR—Received, 921 brls. Market quiet and heavy. Sales were as follows:—500 brls "Forest City" at $4.37½ del.; 171 brls "Mohawk" do at $4.40 del.; 60 brls "Canada" do at $4.38 del.; 100 brls "Appleton" round hoop at $4.35 del.; 250 brls "Iowa" spring extra at $4.27½ del.; 125 brls "Kegonsa" super at $3.75 del.

MILL STUFFS—3 tons choice Middlings at $15.50 on track; 377 bags Bran at $6.75 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 29,154 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—500 bu Red and White Winter mixed at $1.10 on track; 1500 bu Northwestern Club at 82½c in store; 1200 bu do at 82c in store; 12,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 80c in store; 10,000 bu do at 80½c for delivery on February 1; 5000 bu do at 80½c—same delivery; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 76c in store; 2000 bu do at 75½c in store. Sales of spring by sample in bags were as follows:—500 bu choice Club at 84c on track; 300 bu Iowa Club at 84c del.; 1500 bu spring at 81c on track.

CORN—Received, 33,361 bu. Market a shade easier. Sales were:—1000 bu Yellow at 30c in store; 1000 bu Mixed at 28½c in store; 2000 bu do at 28½c in store; 12000 bu do at 28¼c in store; 1000 bu Rejected at 25½c in store.

OATS—Received, 2155 bu. Market a shade easier. Sales were:—500 bu No. 1 at 17¾c in store; 1200 bu do at 17¼c in store.

RYE—Received, 666 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1042 bu. Market more active. Sales were: 400 bushels choice in bags at 50c on track; 240 bags No. 1 at 48c on track; 170 bags do at 46c on track; 100 bags common at 40c on track.

SEEDS—Received 6,784 lbs. Timothy Seed in good demand and firm. Sales were: 67 bags choice at $2.25; 11 bags good at $2.20; 7 bags common at $2.15. Clover Seed is freely offered at $4.75—buyers generally limited to $4.50; 10 bags choice sold at $4.75.

HIGHWINES—80 brls city at 15½c.

ALCOHOL—34@35c ℔ gal.

MESS PORK—Firm. Sales were: 200 brls city at $15.75; 200 brls heavy country do at $16.00; 500 brls Mess to be delivered at Milwaukee in February, seller's option, at $15.50.

RUMPS—100 brls at $11.00.

CUT MEATS—In good demand and firm. Sales were: 1000 pcs Bulk Sides at 8c packed; 2000 pcs Shoulders at 5½c packed; 12,000 pcs do at 6c packed; 26 tcs pickled Hams at $22.00.

LARD—100 brls prime Leaf at 10c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 9@9¼c.

HIDES—Received 46,818 lbs. Market steady. Sales were at the following quotations: Dry Flint, 12@13c; Dry Salted 10@11c; Green Salted Hides 6@6¼c; Green Country, 5@5¼c.

BROOM CORN—15 tons prime Brush at $72.50.

COOPERAGE—300 Whisky Barrels at $1.00; 300 Pork Barrels at 85c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy in request at 13@15c; Firkin, 10@12½c.

EGGS—Fresh 15@16c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.75@2.00 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 7@7½c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Good to prime Neshannocks and Pinkeyes, 20@25c.

DRIED APPLES—2 tons Eastern at 4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received 2,600. Market advanced 5@10c. Sales were:

Hogs	averaging	lbs at
74	260	$6.15
260	250	6.12½
27	250	6.12½
116	240	6.12½
100	240	6.12½
16	240	6.12½
74	245	6.10
15	230	6.10
36	229	6.00
74	220	6.00
75	all under 200	5.82

355	at $5.80 and $6.12½	dividing on	200 lbs.
153	at 5.75 and 6.12½		200 lbs.
150	at 5.70 and 6.12½		200 lbs.
183	at 5.65 and 6.12½		200 lbs.
75	at 5.75 and 6.10		200 lbs.
73	at 5.65 and 6.10		200 lbs.
285	at 5.75 and 6.00		200 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,833. Market advanced 10c. Sales were as follows:

Hogs	averaging	lbs at
250	265	$5.25
48	230	5.25
142	274	5.25
209	250	5.15
40	242	5.10
100	[illegible]	5.12
95	269	5.15
48	310	5.80
204	315	5.40
50	300	5.35
50	287	5.20
75	290	5.25

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—In Flour there has been a good demand during the week, but no great amount of business. Sales have been made at from $5.25@5.30; holders now demanding $5.30@5.40 for superfine. In fancy and extra little doing. For May delivery, sales to the extent of about 25,000 brls have been made at from $5.90@6.00; it is now held firm at the latter rate. In Wheat there is an active demand for red on the spot at from $1.12@1.15, the latter rate for shipping parcels. Sales for May delivery of upwards of 50,000 bushels of Upper Canada spring have been made at $1.25. Oats are in a fair demand at 35@37½c per 40 lbs.

HAY.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says: There is an active Southern demand for hay, and $17 is being paid for prime timothy from store. On arrival, commission merchants obtain $15.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—Jan. 12.—The Flour market is inactive, the demand, both for export and home use, being limited, and prices steady. The trade are about the only buyers, at from $5.50 for superfine, up to $5.75@6.25 for extra and extra family, and $6.50@7 ℔ brl for fancy brands, as in quality. Standard superfine is held firmly at $5.50, with a small sale only to note, for shipment, at this rate. The receipts and stocks of that description continue light.

SEEDS IN PHILADELPHIA—Jan. 12.—In seeds there is less inquiry to note for Cloverseed, and only 250 bushels sold at $5@5.37 ℔ bushel for common to prime quality. Timothy and flaxseed are quiet.

NEW ORLEANS—Jan. 12.—Flour—Is dull, and holders anxious to realize at $5.50 for superfine. Provisions—Mess pork in good demand, and prices advancing, closing at $18. Lard unchanged, and the demand but moderate. Bacon steady at 7@10c for shoulders and sides. Whisky—Very dull, and the demand quite limited, at 18c for rectified. Corn—Unchanged, and the demand but moderate. Sugar—Dull, and the lower grades are easier, the higher grades are unchanged. Fully fair 5¼c; prime to choice 6¼@6½c.

BALTIMORE—Jan. 14.—Flour—Is dull, at $5.50 for Howard street and Ohio, and $5.75 for City Mills. Wheat—Is firm. Red at $1.30@1.35; white $1.45@1.46. Corn—Is buoyant, at 65@67c. Provisions Firm. Mess pork $18; prime and rump $16.

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 16—FLOUR—Declined 5c with little more doing for export and home consumption. Sales 11,200 brls. $5@5.30 for super state, $5.40@5.50; extra-state, $5.35@5.60; super western, $5.45@5.80 shipping brands round hoop Ohio—closing with moderate business doing for export at the decline. About 6000 bbls were taken for export. Canadian flour dull and rather easier. Sales 300 brls. $5.55@7.25. Rye flour selling slowly, $3.25@4.15 for common to choice super. Corn meal quiet, $3.10 for Jersey, $3.50@3.60 for Brandywine. Sales 100 puncheons $17.00.

WHISKEY—Shade lower. Sales 350 brls. $18¾, and last evening 1000 brls. $19.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade easier, with moderate business doing for export. Holders, however, exhibit no very strong desire to realize. Sales 6,000 bu Racine spring at $1.22½; 1,600 bu Milwaukee club at $1.25@1.26; 34,000 bu amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1.30@1.31½—the latter for very choice; 8,100 bu winter red western at $1.35@1.36; [illegible] bu red Kentucky at $1.35; 12,500 bu white western at $1.46@1.50. Rye quiet at 73@75c—the inside price at railroad depot. Barley dull at 78@80c. Sales 4,600 bu Canada East in store at 71c. Corn a shade easier with a moderate export and home trade demand. Sales 44,000 bu at 70c in store for mixed western, and 71c delivered; 70c delivered for new and old mixed. Oats firmer and rather more active at 36½@38c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer for mess, and quiet for prime; sales 650 bris at $17.25@17.50 for mess; $13 for uninspected do; $13 for prime. Beef quiet and steady; sales 225 brls at $4.75@5.00 for country prime; $5.75@6.25 for do mess; $9@10.00 for repacked do; $10@10.50 for extra mess; prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams firm at 12@14 for state and western. Cutmeats dull; sales 25 pkgs at 6c for shoulders, and 7¾@8¼c for hams. Hogs quiet firm at 7@7¼ for corn fed dressed—at 5¾@6c for live weight. Bacon very firm, with good demand; sales 160 boxes western middles, at 9c conf...; 9¼ long ribbed; 9⅜ long boneless. Lard heavy and demand moderate; sales 830 brls at 9¾@10¼c. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio, and 14@20 for state. Cheese steady at 9@10¼c.

STOCKS—Active, and 1@3½ ℔ cent. higher. C B & Q 73, b 30, Clevs & Tol 34¾, G & Chi 67¾, Ill Cen scrip 85¼, M S 14¾, Harl 15¾, do preferred 37¾, Erie 30, Pac Mail 80½, M S guaranteed 34, & Mi M C 54¼, Reading 41½, Hudson 47¼, N Y C 78¾, Va 6's 74¾, Mo 6's 68¾, Tenn 74¼, Treasury 12 ℔ cent. notes 102½.

CATTLE MARKET.—BEEVES—Declined ¼@½c on poorer qualities, owing to the bad weather and liberal supply of inferior cattle. Quotations 6@8½c for inferior, to 8½@9½c for western quality. Receipts, 4,000.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Declined 37½@50c per carcass. Demand moderate. Receipts nearly 10,500. SWINE—Active at improved prices. Receipts, 11,000. Quotations, 6@6¾c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861.

SENATE.—Memorials and petitions were presented from Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Kentucky in favor of the Crittenden proposition for the settlement of the national troubles.

Mr. BIGLER introduced a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution to be voted on for rejection or approval by the people on the 12th of February.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of Samuel B. F. Morse, the illustrious inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph, praying Congress for an extension of one of his patents, which constitutes his title to the property in that invention. He asks the extension of the one that expires earliest in order to protect his property. Referred to the Committee on Patents. Mr. Seward also presented memorials of citizens of New York, concerning the state of the Union.

The special order, Mr. Crittenden's resolution, was taken up.

Mr. CLARK moved an amendment, striking out the preamble and the first resolution and inserting that "the provisions of the Constitutione are amply sufficient for the preservation of the Union."

Mr. GREEN took the floor. The present Constitution, in its provisions for the whole Union, is good enough. I hold that a State has a right to secede, &c.

Further consideration was postponed, and the Pacific Railroad Bill, being the special order, was taken up. A vote was taken on postponing indefinitely, resulting ayes 12, noes 39.

After debate, Mr. Bragg's motion to amend the first section by adding the words "nor until said acts of corporation shall have been approved by the Congress of the United States," was carried by 31 against 15.

Mr. BENJAMIN favored an amendment in the 34th and 35th lines, to strike out the words "majority of such grantees admitted as associates," and insert, "shall choose associates to become subscribers and corporators with them, as hereinafter provided."

Pending a vote the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

SENATE.—The VICE PRESIDENT presented a message from the President, answering the Senate resolution of inquiry as to his appointment of Hon. Joseph Holt to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Floyd. He fully sets forth the legal reasons.

Mr. RICE of Minnesota introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of seven by the Senate, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of passing a general act for the admission of a new State and a readjustment of the limits of California, Minnesota and Oregon, viz: first, the admission of New Mexico, to be bounded north by 37 deg lat.; east, by Texas; south by Texas and the American boundary; west, by the 114th deg. of longitude.

Sec. 2. The admission of Kansas, to include the present Territories of Kansas and Utah east of the 140th deg. of long., and a small portion of New Mexico, north of lat. 37 deg., and that portion of Nebraska which lies south of lat. 43 deg.

Third. An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Minnesota to embrace the proposed Territory of Dacotah and the portion of Nebraska lying north of lat. 43 deg.

Fourth. The enlargement of Oregon so as to include the Territory of Washington.

Fifth. The re-adjustment of the State of California so as to include that portion of Utah and New Mexico lying west of the 114th deg. of long.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, Mr. Crittenden's amendment was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM of California approved the amendment of Mr. Powell.

Mr. FOOT of Vermont decided that unfinished business being the order, the Pacific R. R. Bill had precedence of the special order, being the bill for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. BIGLER of Pa., moved to postpone all other business to take up Mr. Crittenden's amendment.

Mr. WADE of Ohio called for the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 27 yeas to 20 nays.

Mr. SUMNER moved a vote on Mr. Powell's Powell's amendment on article first after the word "Territory" to insert "now held or hereafter to be acquired," agreed to, ayes 29, noes 24.

Mr. WADE made a motion to vote on Mr. Bigler's motion, to postpone the regular business and consider the Crittedden resolutions. Agreed to, ayes 27 noes 26.

Mr. SIMMONS took the floor. He said I have lived under every President. I do not want Georgia or any other State to secede. Georgia has the ashes of one of Rhode Island's sons who fought at Eutaw Springs; I am a State Rights man, as well as a national man. The personal Liberty Bills of Massachusetts, I believe, were passed when both branches of the Legislature of that State were Democratic. When the Personal Liberty bills passed they did not prevent the operations of the Constitution. The slavery question belongs to the United States to decide. There are depraved questions thrown up by the Democrats here, charging the Republican party with breaking up this Government. I do not care what kind of laws you pass in Georgia affecting us.

Mr. ANTHONY obtained the floor and made a Union and conciliatory speech.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment to Crittenden's resolution was lost, 20 to 23.

The Kansas bill was postponed till Friday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions were tabled; pending a motion by Mr. Cameron recommending the tabling, the Senate adj.

HOUSE.—Mr. COX of Ohio presented the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio, expressive of attachment to the Union, against the right of secession, &c. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRIGGS of New York presented a memorial numerously signed by citizens of New York, in favor of the propositions made by the Border State Committee.

The House on motion went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. GARNETT spoke on the crisis, in favor of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS of the floor. The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Col. Hayne, Commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here several days. The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles, that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided.

Lieut. Hall left to-day with instructions to Major Anderson. Their character has not transpired, but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, as demanded by the South Carolina authorities, and that the Fort will be defended. Such is the present condition of affairs.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the appointment of Mr. Taylor, chief clerk in the New York Post Office, a Postmaster.

The minority reports have not yet all been made from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. Lowe of Georgia, and Mr. Hamilton of Texas unite on something like the Crittenden basis. Messrs. Nelson and Ferry have each presented their views. Mr. Adams of Massachusetts withdraws his assent from the majority report, for the reason that the Southern members have generally retired from the Committee, thereby showing an unwillingness to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Dix entered upon the duties of his office as Secretary of the Treasury, and attended the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Mr. Rodman, the Chief Clerk, has been commissioned as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in place of Mr. Clayton, retired.

accept anything counselling with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to precipitating hostilities.

It is believed, strong representations have been made within two days past, urging the authorities of South Carolina to afford Major Anderson every facility of marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the House of Delegates at Richmond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles here. The idea originated with Mr. Pryor, and has received the cordial endorsement of Messrs. Crittenden, Breckinridge, Douglas, William C. Rives, and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinion.

The vote on the Crittenden proposition will probably come off in the Senate to-morrow on a motion to reconsider the action of to-day.

Mr. Russell has appeared before the Special Committee, and promptly answered all questions put to him. He has laid before the committee a written statement of everything he knows relative to the abstracted bonds. The grand jury have not yet acted on the subject.

The Gulf Squadron to be Ordered Home—The Collector of Mobile Refuses to Pay Up.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Consul Pickens went to Vera Cruz Tuesday, bearing important dispatches from Washington to the Commander of the Gulf squadron. It is rumored the dispatches call for the concentration of the fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi and at Pensacola harbor.

Volunteers are daily drilling here for the reinforcement of the surrounding forts.

The Collector at Mobile has refused to honor drafts from the Federal Government, until he has orders from the Governor of Alabama.

Gov. Lane Elected Senator from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—The Legislature, in joint convention, this afternoon, elected Henry S. Lane, present Governor, to the United States Senate, in place of Hon. Graham N. Fitch, whose term expires on the 4th of March. The vote stood: Lane, 88; ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, 57—the Democrats voting for the latter. Immediately after the election, Gov. Lane's resignation of the office of Governor of Indiana was read, and Lieut. Gov. A. P. Morton appeared, took the oath of office as Governor, and delivered a short address.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 15.—The Senate has been engaged all day on the bill providing for the calling of a State Convention. There was considerable debate. No vote has been taken yet.

The House has been considering nearly all day the Coercion resolution. There was a split on the details. Various amendments were offered to the resolution but no vote was taken on it. All the members are against coercion, but some are against secession.

Georgia Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 16.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Judge Benning was chosen temporary Chairman. Subsequently Geo. W. Crawford was elected President, and A. R. Lamar of Muskegee, Secretary.

A committee was appointed to wait on Commissioners Orr of South Carolina, and Shorter of Alabama, and request them to communicate with the Convention, and also to accept seats. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

A Small-Potatoe Traitor.

NORFOLK, Jan. 16.—T. B. Mills, master of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, again tendered his resignation last night, and will immediately go South.

Inaugural Address of the New Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—The inauguration of Gov. Curtin occurred this morning. His address is frank and manly. He pledges himself to stand by the Constitution against encroachments instigated by hatred or ambition, by fanaticism or folly. He says the election of a President has been made a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country by wresting from the Federal Government the powers the people conferred on it when the Constitution was adopted. There was nothing in the life or acts of Mr. Lincoln to warrant that his administration will be unfriendly to State or local institutions. Nothing has occurred justifying the excitement which has blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and which is now precipitating them into a revolution.

He says if Pennsylvania has any law infringing the rights of any of the States, or which contravene any Federal Law, or obstruct its execution, it ought to be repealed. She never has faltered in the recognition of all the duties imposed by the national compact, and will by every act consistent with devotion to the interests of her people promote fraternity and peace between the States.

Ours is a National Government, having all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these is the right of self-preservation. No State or combination of States can secede or absolve themselves from the obligations of the Union. To permit this without the consent of the rest, is to confess the Government a failure. Pennsylvania will never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine involving the destruction of the Government. If it is to exist, it must have the power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law in every State. It is the first duty of the Federal Government to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws. Pennsylvania will give it a united, honest and faithful support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the Union at every hazard. Amendments made to the Constitution, made in a constitutional manner, our people will consider and act as deliberately upon as their importance demands.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15.—The Legislature organized this morning. It will confine its action as far as possible during the session to business arising from the action of the Convention.

The Governor's Message urges the necessity that Alabama be at once placed upon the most efficient war footing and the appointment of a military board by the Legislature.

The Convention was in secret session today. Both bodies have adjourned till to-morrow.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16.—Nothing of importance has transpired here to-day.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—Gov. Pickens has sent a message to the Legislature advising the raising of two or three military companies, and one more regiment, to serve three years. He advises a permanent garrison of the extensive fortifications in South Carolina. This may be expensive, but considering that we— [Lines failed east of Buffalo.—OPERATOR.]

Disunionism in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The Convention bill passed the State Senate last night by a vote of 31 to 2. The bill leaves it to the voters to decide at the time of electing the delegates, whether the ordinance of Secession, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification, the election of delegates to be held February 18th, and the Convention to meet on the 28th of February.

Terrible Explosion—Seven Persons Killed.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—In the Davis mills, in the northern part of Ray County, a boiler exploded last Wednesday, instantly killing Harvey Thompson, Jessie Riggs, Simon Tanner, two brothers named Mapes, Mrs. Davis and a negro man belonging to the latter, and seriously injuring Sanford Gorham.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the Convention question to the people on the 18th day of February. If a majority favors the holding of a Convention, the Governor will appoint the day of its meeting.

The Illinois State Fair to be Held in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17.—The State Board of Agriculture has decided to hold the next State Fair at Chicago, provided that a guarantee of fitting up grounds, buildings, &c., is secured.

Return of the "Brooklyn."

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn arrived at Hampton Roads this morning.

How Secession is Affecting Southern Commerce.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 14th.]

The passage of ordinances of secession by the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida increases the anxiety of parties interested in shipping, cotton and exchange. We have no information with regard to the course pursued by the Collectors of Mobile, Pensacola and Apalachicola; it is presumed that they continue to receive duties and to issue clearances in the name of the United States, notwithstanding the passage of secession ordinances by their respective State Conventions. If they do not, any ship sailing out of those ports does so at her peril, and is lawful prize by any cruiser. At Charleston, it is understood that before the removal of the buoys ships sailed with South Carolina clearances, which, it is said, were endorsed by a British Consul. It is not known where this British Consul acquired the right of recognizing the independence of South Carolina, nor does it appear that his endorsement could confer validity upon a clearance in itself utterly worthless. At the present time, the measures taken by the authorities of South Carolina for the protection of the port of Charleston have effectually closed it to commerce, and we are not surprised to learn that the Emilie St. Pierre, an American vessel, has been refused admission to that port because she carried the stars and stripes instead of the palmetto as her national flag.

It is pretty evident that so long as the Secession movement remains in suspense, the commerce of all Southern ports must be carried on under circumstances of great peril, and bills drawn against cotton shipped from Savannah, Apalachicola, Mobile or New Orleans must be regarded with disfavor. Should the other Cotton States follow the example of South Carolina, their ports will be closed, if not by the General Government, by themselves. The resignation of the United States collectors and the adoption of a foreign flag will close these ports as effectually as a blockade by ships of war. Cotton, sugar, rice, &c., will find their way to Europe through the Northern ports, to which it will be sent by rail, and thus the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be inaugurated by the payment of tribute to the North on all Southern staples. The Charleston and New York steamers are coining money at the present time by carrying cotton, rice, &c., from Charleston to New York for shipment to Europe. It costs the owners of the cotton, it is said, as much to send it to New York as it would to send it to Europe, and they are paying besides a commission to the New York house to which it is consigned *in transitu*. Still, in the present condition of affairs, the merchants have no remedy. Even if they could get ships out of their harbor with a freight of cotton for Europe, bills drawn against goods shipped in vessels without a regular clearance could not be sold.

The Committee of Thirty-Three.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1861.

The Committee of Thirty-three meet to-morrow. Besides a preamble, which will be offered by Mr. Corwin, the Committee have instructed him to incorporate Adams', of Massachusetts, proposition admitting New Mexico as a State under an enabling act, to take effect on the first of August. Also the recommendation to all the States to repeal the Personal Liberty bill as soon as practicable; the modification of the Fugitive Slave law; repealing several obnoxious features and providing greater security against delay in returning fugitive slaves. The preamble will defend the Republican platform indirectly, and indorse the legality of Lincoln's election as a necessity for the preservation of the Union, and so forth. Only two voted against authorizing the Chairman to report—Messrs. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Tappan, of New Hampshire. They will present to the Committee a minority report, taking strong ground against all compromises or concessions in the present excited state of the country, except where there is clear case of necessity for it in justice and Constitutional right. They will charge that the cause of the present disturbance rests entirely upon the Secessionists—denying all just cause or provocation. They will characterize the recommendation respecting the personal liberty bills as unwarrantable, and an impertinent interference with sovereign States. They will urge the impracticability of the admission of New Mexico at present, and offer carefully collected statistics and facts to sustain their position. They will object to any amendment to the Constitution at this time, as a dangerous precedent, and unnecessary, and will close with Clark's (N. H.) resolution, offered in the Senate, which indorses the Constitution as it stands, insists upon its faithful execution, charges secession as rebellion, and concludes that the only safe guarantee to the Constitution and the Union is the strict enforcement of the Federal laws in every part of the country. Messrs. Tappan and Washburne will sign this; perhaps some others will join them.

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, ON VIEW AT NO. 100 LAKE STREET.

Admission 25 cents.

Visitors are requested to bring their Opera Glasses.

ja15-d561-1m

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY.

The classes under the instruction of the Vocal Department of the Musical Union will be organized on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8th, 1861, At 7½ O'clock, In the Society's New Hall, No. 19 Larmon Block, (2nd floor.)

There is yet an opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen to join who are desirous of uniting themselves with either of these classes.

Terms per quarter for Gentlemen........$3.00.
" " Ladies........ 2.00.

For further particulars inquire at Root & Cady's Music Store, or of the undersigned.

E. T. ROOT,
GEO. B. CARPENTER, } Committee.
CHAS. G. DAVIDSON,

ja11-d864-1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawing of January 4th, 1861, at Havana, No. 16,736 drew $100,000; No. 25,881 drew $50,000; No. 26,227 drew $20,000; No. 12,773 drew $20,000; No. 20,836 drew $10,000; being the five principal prizes. Drawings furnished free. Prizes cashed by NATE. B. TAYLOR, New York.

ja16x3t

HOGS HEADS.—We will pay CASH for Hogs Heads in any quantity. MITCHELL & ZAHM.

ja14-d853-1w

TO PORK PACKERS.—We are prepared to render, on owner's account, Hogs Heads, Ribs or Pork Trimmings, in the most approved manner. Charges moderate.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, No. 77 Kinzie street.

ja14-d873-1w

Wanted.

WANTED—Board in a private family for one or two single gentlemen. Address P. O. Box 3726. ja15x3t

WANTED.—By two single gentlemen, board and two rooms, one furnished and the other unfurnished, in a family where there are no other, or only two or three boarders. Address P. O. Box 1197. ja14x3t

WANTED—A situation in a private family to Cook, Wash and Iron, by a Canadian woman. Can give good references. Call at 152 Illinois street, between Clark and Lasalle sts. ja15x2t

WANTED—A girl wants a situation in a private gentleman's family to do chamber work and wait on table. Please apply at No. 184 Adams street, South Side. Good references. ja15x2t

TO RENT—A Furnished House to Let from the 1st to the 15th of February till the 1st of May, to a small family. For particulars address "J. P.," Box 6235. ja15-d879-3t

WANTED—An honest, industrious laboring man, with a family, is anxious to obtain employment at any moderate compensation. Will do any laboring work. Please call at Tribune Office. ja16x1w

WANTED—By a young man who can furnish the best of references, a situation as Book-Keeper or Salesman. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address "B. L. M.," P. O. Box 6067. ja15x3t

WANTED—A gentleman desires Board in a private family where there are no other boarders. He is willing to pay a liberal price if he can get a place to suit. South Side preferred. Address P. O. Box 1007. ja15x1w

WANTED.—Agents in every city and town in the West, with $5 or $10 capital, can make from $3 to $10 a day. Sample sent on receipt of fifty cents in stamps. J. H. JOHNSON, 70 State street, P. O. box 4353, Chicago, Ill. ja1-d790-1m

WANTED.—A Partner in the Flouring Business, at the INDUSTRIAL MILLS, NILES, MICH. ja16x1w L. BINGHAM, Proprietor.

WANTED—To rent on or before the first of March, a House, to be located on Wabash or Michigan avenue, or on streets leading east to the lake from State south of Monroe and north of Old. Must have eight or nine rooms, including bath room. Must be nicely finished—modern style. Address Drawer 5839. ja14 d863-6t

WANTED—A Partner that has from $3,000 to $6,000 cash, to invest in the manufacture of a first-class Agricultural Implement. The business is already established and with plenty of machinery to do the manufacturing. Address S J. R., at this office. ja14x3t

SITUATION WANTED—A young man who has resided several years in the city and can give first class references as to character, ability, &c., wishes to obtain immediate employment as Book-Keeper, Copyist or General Clerk. Will work for a moderate salary. Address "F. F." care Tribune Office, Chicago. ja15x6t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Portable Steam Engine, six horse power, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. THOMAS, Geneseo, Ill., or J. JONES, JR., & CO., 231 South Water st. ja15x1m

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, In quantities to suit purchasers. 5,00 Cords Good Hemlock Wood. 3,000 Cords Beach and Maple Wood. To be delivered in the Spring. Also, will cut to order, 200,000 ft. Square Timber. HOYT & BENTON, Lumber Dealers, Old street. Address Box 553. ja10d847-1w

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A HOUSE AND LOT On West Jackson street, near Desplaines street, W. D. PRICE, $2,000. Terms—Part cash and part on time. Apply to J. S. JOHNSTON, 60 LaSalle street. TITLE PERFECT. ja11-d822 m

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed. CHEAP FOR CASH. Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 18 Dearborn st. Post Office Drawer 6127. de29x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen or two gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board at moderate prices at 185 Buffalo street. Rooms large, airy and well furnished. ja16x3t

BOARDING.—Several very pleasant furnished rooms to rent with board. Also, four or ten day boarders can be accommodated at 43 Michigan avenue. ja15x3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board can be obtained at 84 Adams st. ja7-2wx

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de18x1m

To Rent.

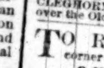
TO RENT—An Office suitable for an Insurance or Commission Business. Apply to MELLEN & OLMSTED, 176 South Water street. ja15-d875-3t

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling fronts and good cellars, east fronts with fine view of the lake; hot and cold water. Inquire at 46 Van Buren street. de29-d775-1m

TO RENT.—The Dwelling, No. 112 Michigan Avenue, lately occupied by Jerome Beecher, Esq.,) with all the modern improvements, with good Barn, &c. Also, some Furniture and Fixtures, Carpets, &c., for sale if tenant wish. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 South Clark street. ja9-d835-

TO RENT.—A desirable house on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street, with water, gas, stable and good cellar. Rent low. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 123 South Water street, or CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 South Lasalle street, over the Old Custom House. ja15x3t

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street, ONE LARGE HALL. Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 73 South Water street, corner of State. de18-d690-2m



NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical instruments repaired as s... ...CHANDLER, 113 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

$50 REWARD.—Lost on the 15th inst., on the road from Waukegan to Chicago, a Note-Book containing $650 in Illinois and Wisconsin currency. The Note-Book also contained a judgment note and mortgage on Henry H. Paddock, of Waukegan. The finder will be paid the above reward by returning it to the owner, H. C. WILLIAMS, Racine, Wis. ja16x3t

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Parties wishing to engage in a profitable business will find it to their advantage to call at 41 Dearborn street. ja16x1t

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Balls, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "		25 "	1,500
10 "		30 "	1,675
12 "	725	35 "	2,000
15 "	1,100	40 "	4,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. Post Office address, Box 274. oc5'60-ly

THE CHICAGO ART-UNION DISTRIBUTION.

ONE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG Eight Hundred Subscribers!!!

A proportion of Gifts unprecedented in the annals of Art-Union Distributions.

There have been added to the list of the FORTY-SEVEN GIFTS the following Works, viz:

One Cameo, by Volk, valued at .... $40.00.
Two Oil Paintings, by Tracy, with gilt frames, one valued at $25, the other at $30 .... 55.00.
Twenty-Five Oil Paintings representing scenes in Europe and America, by Henry Le Grand, with beautiful oval gilt frames, valued at $10 each .... 225.00.
Twenty-Five of Volk's Cabinet Busts of Hon. A. Lincoln, valued at $2.50 each .... 62.50.

Making FIFTY-THREE EXTRA GIFTS without increasing the original number or price of the tickets, and without withdrawing any work from the original gift list.

Every purchaser of a distribution ticket receives, on payment of $3, one large Photograph of the principal gift—The Statue of "Young Washington"—or a Chromo Lithographic View of Chicago. Also a season ticket of admission with family to the FINE ART EXHIBITION of Paintings and Statuary, (where may be seen all of the Gifts) now open at Hesler's Gallery, No. 113 Lake street.

The Exhibition and drawing for the works will be continued to February. ja11x3w

TO PASSENGERS GOING EAST.

TAKE NOTICE. Fare Reduced.

On and after January 15th, 1860, and until further notice the fare from Chicago to Cleveland will be only $6.00. Tickets at these rates (good for three days) can be procured ONLY at the Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, No. 52 Dearborn street, and at the Depot. The regular fare from Cleveland to New York is only $14, and to Boston, Philadelphia, and all points East, in like proportion.

Chicago, Jan. 15th, 1861. GEO. M. GRAY, Agent. ja15-d873w

Amusements.

PROF. YOUMANS

This Evening.

By request of a large number of citizens, PROF. YOUMANS will deliver his Lecture on "THE GREAT-EST REVOLUTION OF HISTORY," at Metropolitan Hall, THIS EVENING.

ADMITTANCE, 25c. ja17-d880-1t

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Fourth night of the favorite Actress KATE DENIN RYAN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17th, fourth night of the effective moral and historical drama of JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN; Which will soon be withdrawn for other novelties. New and beautiful scenery by J. W. Whytal. Impressive Tableaux—Plenty, Famine, and Assassination. The Magic Aloe, The Desert Fountain, The Flight of Locusts.

EGYPTIAN PAS DE DEUX....by the ... GALE SISTERS. Are among the many beautiful features of this great drama, which should be seen by all.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF KATE DENIN RYAN.

In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, Mrs. Southworth's last great story, published in the New York Ledger, entitled ROSE ELMERE.

☞ WANTED.—Twenty-five Young Ladies to assist in a new spectacle now in preparation. Apply to Mr. Harrington at the stage door from one till two o'clock, daily.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTH.

Ninth Annual Ball and Banquet OF THE CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE. Thursday Evening, January 17, 1861.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

ALFRED M. TALLEY........President.

G. W. McDonald, Wm. A. Hornish, G. Medairy,
P. J. O'Brien, R. Y. Shurly, J. W. White,
J. R. Woodlock, O. C. Fordham, M. C. Misener,
Wm. H. Medill, H. L. Chapin, Thos. Fenton,
W. J. Jefferson, Judson Graves, Fred. Vogt.

Tickets can be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, at the offices of the Tribune, Times, Democrat and Post, at the different Job Offices, and at the office of the Briggs House.

☞ A Carriage List will be found at each of the above offices.

Price of Tickets $5, for the Banquet, Ball, Carriages, &c; half tickets (to either Banquet or Ball), $3. de28-d768-3w

BRYAN HALL.

BY GENERAL REQUEST.

FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE, The Sensation Prima Donna of the New York Academy of Music, "Italian Opera," MADAME INEZ FABBRI. In Operatic Scenes, with Characteristic Costumes, Orchestra and Stage Effects. Friday Evening, Jan. 18th, 1861, GREAT LYRIC, THEATRICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMANCE. MADAME INEZ FABBRI, HERR RICHARD MULDER, SIGNOR ABELLI.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Souvenir di Bellini Grand Fantasia for the Piano, executed by Mr. Richard Mulder...Mulder.
2. Freischutz—great Scene and Aria...Weber. In costume, Madame Fabbri.
3. La Favorita...Signor Abelli...Donizetti.
4. Linda di Chamounix...Madame Fabbri...Donizetti.
5. Maria di Rohan...Signor Abelli...Donizetti.
6. Nabucco...Verdi. Madame Fabbri in her celebrated role of Abigail, which created a great sensation in the New York Academy of Music.

PART II.

1. Le Carnival Universel—Caprice Burlesque for the Piano, executed by Mr. Mulder...Mulder.
2. La Gioga—Grand Valse...Mulder. In characteristic costume, Mdme. Fabbri.
3. Le Marseillaise...Signor Abelli...De Lille.
4. Railroad Gallop for Piano...Mulder.
5. Figlia del Regimento...Donizetti. Great Scene with Chorus, Madame Fabbri.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to begin at 7½ o'clock.

Price of Admission........$1.00.

Reserved Seats can be procured at Root & Cady's Music Store without extra charge. ja17-d889-2t

KINGSBURY HALL.

WYMAN! The World-Renowned Wizard and Ventriloquist For one week, commencing on Monday Evening, January 14th. Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, For Families and Schools, commencing at 3 o'clock. SEE BILLS FOR PARTICULARS. ja13-2t

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

—OF— CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M., Will be given at the TREMONT HOUSE, Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, A. L. 5861, A. D. 1861.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Nathan W. Huntley, Alexander G. Gray,
Wiley M. Egan, Ira Goddard,
Edward Hamilton, J. D. Perkins,
William Stewart.

Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic Costume.

Tickets may be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House.

Price of Tickets........$3.00.

Orchestra, Light Guard Band. ja9-d839-3w

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Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860, AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Rev. T. L. CUYLER.
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Prof. A. J. UPSON.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.
Prof. C. OSCANYAN.
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
Rev. A. L. STONE.

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Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.

no1-d838-3m HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

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NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes and other instruments of writing. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that all authority to use or sign my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other instruments of writing of whatever name or kind, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by my said son in my name or otherwise, after this date.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860. JOHN PHILLIPS. ja1x1m

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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, February 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

ja7-d823-td A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

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OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protosulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the Scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Skin Diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:

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Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis, diabetes, cases of passive hemorrhage—such as purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of hectic fever. The water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhoea, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it may be used, properly diluted, as a great refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In Skin Diseases—in those forms of Dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucus catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic opthalmia, (externally) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhea and gleet, and also in piles.

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BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD:—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

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EXECUTORS' SALE.—The Low Pressure Steamer MICHIGAN, with her Furniture, Tackle and Appertenances, will be sold at public auction at the dock of H. W. Newberry & Co., in Detroit on the 5th day of February, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M. The above steamer was thoroughly repaired in the winter of 1860, and is now in good condition, and is of 642 41-95 tons burthen.

TERMS—One-half cash, and remainder in six and twelve months, bearing interest from day of sale.

H. W. & W. C. NEWBERRY, Executors of Estate of Oliver Newberry. Detroit, January 11th, 1861. ja15-d873-td

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, January 15th, 1861.

THE ANNUAL REPORT —OF THE— BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, Will be published and ready for delivery on the 26th inst. The report will contain about 100 pages, and be furnished to those subscribing previous to that date, at the low price of ten dollars per 100 copies.

ja15-d875-1w SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

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STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap8d6ly

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY, S.S. Cook County... February Term, A. D. 1861. ... Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins ... and John L. Demick. Public notice is hereby given to the said David B. Stout and John L. Demick that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, dated the ... day of ... 1860, at the suit of the said Samuel C. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins ... and David B. Stout and John L. Demick, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty ... twenty-nine cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned ... Now, therefore, unless you, the said David B. Stout and John L. Demick, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the ... day of February, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Samuel C. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. M. CHURCH, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'y.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the ... certain Mortgage bearing date the ... day of ... A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven ... by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York ... and duly recorded in the office of the ... of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of ... gages, on Pages 159 to 167 inclusive ... [illegible] ... Trustee in his place. Now, therefore, ... the undersigned ... will, on the second day of ... eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the ... of said Sheboygan ... in the City of Sheboygan ... the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder ... [illegible] ... December 15th, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, ...

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery.—Robert Antony ... Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Amelia ... Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, ... Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of said Amos Oliver and Robert Antony ... in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Lyons in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, and bounded as follows, to-wit: ... the northeast corner of Section thirty ... running thence south eighty ... rods; thence east twenty-four (24) rods, thence north eighty rods, thence west twenty-four (24) rods to the place of beginning, being a rectangular lot of ground eighty (80) rods by twenty-four (24) rods square, containing twelve acres of land in Range Twelve (12), ... eight (38) east of the Third Principal Meridian, together with all and singular the ... hereditaments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the buildings and ... kind or nature upon said lot of land. ... Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated December 12th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY ... County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, ... Term, A. D. 1860. Susan M. Trego vs. ... Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of ... defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said James Trego, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of ... 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next ... Now, unless you, the said James Trego, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. ... JNO. LYLE KING, Compl'ts Sol'r. KIMBALL ...

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, heretofore mortgaged unto the undersigned, ... of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated ... 8th, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, May 1858, in Book ... of Mortgages, Page 358, certain premises therein described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of ... five hundred dollars, bearing even date, dated July 28th, 1857 ... of a note for nineteen hundred dollars, due February 1st, A. D. 1858, ... first day of February, 1858, ... ment of the principal and interest on the first day of April, A. D. 1858; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of two semi-annual payments of interest ... the undersigned ... declare the whole principal sum due ... Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that ... the power contained in the said mortgage ... at public auction, at the Court House ... third day of January, A. D. 1861, ... forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, the said mortgaged premises, ... Lot seventeen (17), in Block ... Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago, in Cook County and State of Illinois, ... county of redemption of the said John T. Sherman, his heirs and assigns thereto. JOHN S. PORTER, ... Dated Chicago Dec. 22d, A. D. 1860. FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1861. Samuel F. Smith vs. Thomas ... and Joseph B. Henshaw.—In Chancery. ... Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw, that the complainant filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of ... 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of October next (1860), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaints, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. S. CHURCH, Clerk. STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should also be payable at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually, to-wit, on the second day of January and July each year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book ... of Mortgages, at Page 516, and, whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid; Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due, by reason of said default in payment of interest; and I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit: "That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, having eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon." JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the ... teenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 13th, 1860.

The above sale is further postponed till Friday, the eight day of February, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, January 10th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Joseph Arthers did make, execute and deliver to Simeon Beaver his certain indenture mortgage of the west half (½) of the southwest (¼) of section No. ... in township No. (6) north and of range No. ... west in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, except one (1) rod off the north end of said tract, containing one-half (½) acre, which said mortgage was dated the fourth (4th) day of November, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's office of McDonough county and State of Illinois on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1858, in Book J of Mortgages, page 464, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein mentioned and described, and of which, by reference thereto, will more fully and largely appear.

And whereas, the said Simeon Beaver did on the thirtieth (30th) day of December, A. D. 1859, assign said mortgage to the undersigned James Boyd, in trust to secure the payment of certain notes given by said Beaver to Benjamin Lombard, Jr., in said assignment described, and whereas said Simeon Beaver did in said assignment authorize, empower and request the undersigned James Boyd, on request of the legal holder of the notes given by said Beaver to said Benjamin Lombard, Jr., above named and in said assignment described, at any time before said notes were paid, to expose for sale at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the said mortgage and two certain promissory notes in said assignment mentioned and described, given by Joseph Arthers to Simeon Beaver, both dated November 4th, A. D. 1857, one for the sum of two hundred dollars, due on or before January 1st, A. D. 1859, and one for the sum of five hundred dollars due on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1860, and to assign to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale said notes and mortgage, notice of the time and place of such sale being previously given by publishing a notice of the same in the Daily Press and Tribune, a newspaper published in the city of Chicago for ten (10) days before the day of such sale.

And whereas, the notes of said assignment mentioned, given by Simeon Beaver to Benjamin Lombard, Jr., are not yet wholly paid, and the legal holder of said notes has requested me to advertise and sell the said notes and mortgage which were by said assignment given.

Now, therefore, take notice that I, James Boyd, trustee in said assignment mentioned, shall, by virtue of the power by said assignment in me vested, on the ... day of January, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., ... pose for sale at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, the said mortgage from Joseph Arthers to Simeon Beaver, and the said two notes from said Arthers to said Beaver in said assignment mentioned and described, and sell the same to the highest and best bidder at such sale for cash in hand and for the uses and purposes in said assignment described. JAMES BOYD, Trustee. Chicago, January 10th, A. D. 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. Jonas C. Heartt, comp't, vs. Andrew J. Brown, Harvey B. Hurd, Paul Cornell, Edward B. Hurd, Joseph Perlam, Edmond D. Brown, C. Rackle, Horatio N. Lee, Elizabeth Pierce, ... Palmer, Caleb Shaw, W. Bragwanath, ... son, and Alexander T. Stewart, John T. King, ... Warden and George Fox, surviving partners of ... H. Burrows, deceased, def'ts.—In Chancery. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. P. Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the 26th day of ... at the north door of the Court House, in said County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, all the following parcels of real estate, to wit:—Lots numbered one [1], two [3], three [3], four [4], five [5], eighteen [18], nineteen [19], twenty [20], twenty-one [21], in Brown & Hurd's subdivision of lots one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], seven [7], eight [8], ten [10], eleven [11], twelve [12], thirteen [13], fourteen [14], fifteen [15], and sixteen [16], in block three [3], in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, January 7th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Blanche Maria ... James H. Rees, William B. Ogden and ... Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the fourth day of October, 1860, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, ... on Saturday, the nineteenth (19th) day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots numbers seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and fourteen (14) and lot number seventeen (17) in Zacheh's Subdivision ... cago. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of ... Dated January 4th, 1861.

...CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

...y, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

...ITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

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...RSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

...ON. GIDEON WELLES.

...ms to be generally understood that ... GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, ...member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet ...the capacity of Postmaster Gen... ...Welles is one of the first citi... ...New England, a sterling Republi... ...agacious adviser, and a thoroughly ...man. He will worthily fill any ...at may be assigned to him by the ...y of his friends or the confidence ...resident elect.

...ENATOR TRUMBULL.

...Trumbull was yesterday re-elect... ...enator of the United States from ...for the term of six years. The ...of the proceeding will be found ...e in this paper. Our readers are ...that the recent political conflict in ...e was intensified to a degree hith... ...nown, by the efforts of the Repub... ...return their faithful and honored ...n to the place which he has so ...filled, and of the Democrats to ...him therefrom. The result is ...and the country will re... ...ith us in view of the con... ...ion. Judge Trumbull holds a ...the esteem of his peers and the ...ce of the Republican party of the ...econd to that of no Senator whom... ...In debate his logic commands the ...ion of the shrewdest minds; in ...his judgment is deferred to by the ...gacious; and in the social circle his ...proclaim him the upright citizen ...est man. Illinois has done herself ...ished honor in conferring fresh ...Lyman Trumbull.

...E CURRENCY QUESTION.

...mistake to suppose that the people ...State desire any such alteration of ...eral Banking Law as will compel ...ndonment of the Free Banking Sys... ...the substitution thereof of the ...now in operation in Iowa and Mis... ...With the masses of the men who ...d pay out paper money, the ques... ...ered is not "Is this a note with which ...y cheap exchange?" but, "Is this ...pon the ultimate payment of which ...epend?" They do not muddle their ...with the intricacies of commerce ...ance; but their experience, often ...has taught them that a currency ...as not something behind it of more ...han the ordinary honesty and sta... ...of men who make and carry on ...is that which they will not willing... ...foisted upon the State. To them ...urity feature of our paper is its ...recommendation; and though the ...of the past ninety days has taught ...that that security may, in times of ...financial stress, be only likened to ...shman's flea, they demand that it ...improved in quality and increased ...ntity—not wholly withdrawn. Here ...es of the people are indicated; and ...the point of departure from which the ...s at Springfield may start out on ...way to such reforms as the system ...which they are dealing requires. We ...then, that no member of either ...no matter what his opinions of the ...of the plan of banking here adopt... ...fool away his time in the attempt ...ge it for another. The people do ...the substitution—would not be sa... ...with it. Let the efforts of the law... ...be directed to reform, not destruc... ...They will find ample exercise of ...ingenuity and financial skill in the ...or—

...prevent the multiplication of "red... ...in localities where they are not ...d, and not, at the same time, prevent ...ablishment of banks where they are ...ed by legitimate business.

To so arrange and balance the secu... ...required, that all inducements to con... ...the banks now established on the se... ...system will not be withdrawn.

To ensure redemption prompt ...h and cheap enough for all business ...es, and not expose the redeeming ...to the constant attacks of the bro... ...who live by bankers' misfortunes.

To reduce the amount of circulation ...afloat to a point indicated by sound ...ss wants, and not, while doing so, ...rate measures which will wipe it all ...one dab.

To arrange for the winding up of such ...as must go into liquidation, without, ...while, incurring the danger of a loss ...r than the State can bear.

...here is field enough for the full em... ...ent of all the banking talent and ex... ...ce at Springfield; and those who ...s either are expected to occupy it, ...therein the best they can. They ...remember in all their plans and la... ...that they are not at work for one class ...ople alone—neither for the merchants, ...rs, brokers, manufacturers, or stock... ...tors as such, but for the whole peo... ...nd that the danger they will en... ...r is, that, while fencing up one gap ...law as it stands, they will leave ...r, in another corner of the field, wide ...for all sorts of unclean animals to ...in—that while reducing the price of ...ge they will neglect the securities— ...extirpating wild-cats, they will clean ...me and useful specimens of the genus ...le reducing the circulation a third, ...will see the other two-thirds disap...

...know but little of any of the plans ...will be presented to the Legislature. ...l have, we hear, been matured. If ...carefully examined, and the legisla... ...hoose that which is best as a whole, ...in each which is most valuable, and ...everything which threatens danger, ...ill accomplish all that their constitu... ...xpect. We do not hope that perfec... ...ill be reached by one jump toward ...t we do know that the law as it now ...is vastly superior to the law as origi... ...framed, and that wisdom and experi... ...ay bring it by and by to the point ...scale of excellence that New York ...ached. If all is not attained to-day, ...are other days a-coming; and to ...a statute in Illinois, which is not ...nor Persia, is no hanging matter. ...ntlemen of the General Assembly, ...ill not be welcome home, no matter ...you live, until our banking law is ...nged as to meet the people's wants ...rly as the situation admits. That is ...ain fact in the case.

...Driven From Kentucky.

...had a call yesterday from Mr. A. R. Am... ...a native of Dupage county, Illinois, ...s for the last two years or more been ...cretary of the Breckinridge Coal Com... ...t Cloverport, Ky. At the late Presiden... ...ction his was the only vote given for ...n in that town, and from that moment ...marked for "export." On the 27th of ...ber a public meeting was held, and Mr. ...se received summary notice to "quit," ...other reason than that he had exercised ...ht of a freeman to vote, for the man of ...ice for President. Not wishing to ap... ...the bowie knife and pistol, against an ...ate mob, Mr. Ambrose left at once. We ...that the Company will have to import ...other young man to keep their books, ...re is not a man of sufficient commer... ...cation in the town to do it.

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861. NO. 45.

COTTON—NEW FIELDS OF SUPPLY.

We publish in another column a characteristic letter from John Mitchell, written at Paris, to the Charleston *Mercury*, in which it is broadly asserted that the Franco-English war against China has for its object the opening of a new field for the supply of Cotton. "China," says Mr. Mitchell, "produces at the present time six times as "much cotton as all the Southern States "put together—not of the finest kind, in-"deed, but of the sort of which nankeen "is made, in which about three hundred "millions of people are clothed every day. "Yet where that cotton grows, it is calcu-"lated that other and better cotton may "grow; and the magnificent alluvial val-"leys of Central China, all along the "Hoang-Ho and the Yang-tse-Kiang Riv-"ers, are certainly as capable of producing "the most valuable kinds of that useful "plant as are the valleys of the Mississippi "and the Alabama." Add to this, that labor is more abundant and far cheaper in China than in the Cotton States of America; in view of all of which, Mr. Mitchell arrives at the conclusion, that should the cotton-growers of England once secure a foothold on those two rivers, there will be but little more demand for American cotton at Liverpool and Manchester—and this, he believes, is the true meaning of the war against China.

Well, the arms of England and France have prevailed, and as these powers dictated the treaty of peace, it is reasonable to infer that if cotton was their chief object they have obtained such terms with respect to it as they desired. It only remains to be seen whether Mr. Mitchell is correct in his statement of facts and the conclusion drawn therefrom. But whether or not his predictions shall be verified, the fact that Great Britain is using every possible means in her power to increase the sources of cotton supply, is indisputable. Through direct governmental interference and through the agency of the "British Cotton Supply Association," cotton growing is being stimulated wherever soil and climate are found favorable to its production. Through these agencies it has been lately introduced into Turkey, Greece, Asia Minor, and Australia, with fair promise, of success in each country. Africa is being literally surrounded by a belt of cotton fields. On the western coast, at Sierra Leone, Sherbro and Abbeokuta cotton gins have been introduced and the growth of cotton much stimulated. At other points, in Liberia, along the Gold Coast, at Benin, Lagos, and along the line of the river Niger, a beginning has been made under encouraging circumstances. In Southern Africa much is being done; and in Eastern Africa, along the valleys of the Shire and the Zambesi Rivers, the attention of the natives is being turned to cotton as an article of export. In the valley of the former river a European Colony is now being established for raising cotton. While in the north, the Bey of Tunis, though with less prospect of success, is seeking to turn the attention of his subjects to the same branch of industry. In Egypt, from which one hundred thousand bales are now annually exported, such is the stimulus recently given to its culture, that it is thought its annual exports will very soon reach one million of bales. Still, the great cotton region of Africa, lying far in the interior, has scarcely yet been touched. At the present time three explorers are traversing different parts of that region, under the auspices of the British government, and their reports are of a highly encouraging character.

But it is in India that the government of Great Britain is putting forth the most extraordinary efforts to increase the supply. These efforts are of quite recent date, having been entered upon since the expiration of the East India Company's charter, about three years ago. The exorbitant rental required under that Company's administration, greatly discouraged the culture, while the difficulties in the way of securing irrigation were greater than private proprietors were able to surmount. The home government has taken this matter in hand. Rents have been diminished to a nominal sum, and canals and other works for irrigation are being constructed on an extensive scale. Another great drawback to the cotton-growing under the administration of the Company, was the difficulty of getting the product to market. Most of the cotton exported had to be borne several hundred miles on bullocks, at the rate of eight or ten miles a day, to the coast, suffering damage from water and dirt by the way, and being in poor condition for market upon its arrival. To meet these evils, as well as to strengthen its power in the country, the Government of Great Britain has guaranteed to private companies a fair return upon a railway system extending more than two thousand miles through cotton-growing districts. A central line from Calcutta to Delhi, of 1,100 miles, is to be completed the present year. Another from Madras to Belary, 600 miles, is to be opened soon after. Another from Bombay, of 200 miles, into the interior, is in progress. And another of greater length than the last, through Scinde and the Punjaub, is also commenced. Similar inducements are held out for the construction of canals for navigation and irrigation. A company was formed in London three years ago to construct a canal for these purposes through Madras, Berar and Mysore, and another from the Malabar to the Coromandel coast, which will open 400,000 square miles of cotton-growing land—a much larger area than is now devoted to cotton in the United States. Some idea may be formed of the gigantic improvements now in progress in India, a leading, if not the primary, object of which is to promote cotton-growing, when it is stated that the annual expenditure upon them exceeds twenty-five million of dollars! A result already achieved forshadows what will follow, viz: the exports of cotton from India to England in 1860 were treble what they were twelve years ago. What will it be when all these works shall have been completed, and when improved methods of culture and preparation for market shall have been introduced?

In view of all the facts here collected, it is very evident that the time is not far distant when the Cotton States of America will no longer have the monopoly of the European cotton market. Heretofore those States have furnished more than two-thirds of the annual supply; and while the consumption will annually increase, there is reason to believe that the proportion drawn from this country will annually decrease. Nay, should any cause whatever cut off the supply from this country for two or three years, it is not improbable that so great a stimulus would in consequence be given to cotton growing in India and the other regions named above, that the entire European demand would be fully supplied from those sources alone. While the Cotton States are about to engage in a war of rebellion, to the end that they may import negroes indefinitely to produce an indefinite amount of cotton, it might be well for them to institute an inquiry into the probability of their having any market at all for the commodity, after the war shall have ended.

—A committee has been formed at Turin to raise funds for the purchase of a gold crown for Victor Emanuel.

THE THREE ALTERNATIVES.

The seventeen ill-directed shots fired at the Star of the West in the entrance to Charleston harbor have already reverberated through the nation. Millions of men have felt their blood boil with indignation at the outrage offered to the national flag by avowed traitors. A war spirit has been kindled from Eastport to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Missouri. But we are to have no civil conflict for a long time to come. Before the Northern States will be allowed to send their militia or their volunteers to the field of battle there will undoubtedly have been an actual invasion of those States made, or attempted to be made, on the part of the South. This may appear wholly out of the range of probabilities, but we proceed to show that this policy is one of the three alternatives which will be presented to the seceding States, and that it is the one most likely to be adopted.

Major Anderson signified to Gov. Pickens that if the flagrant act of hostility on Morris Island were not disclaimed, he should at once blockade the port. Although his determination to do so has been temporarily suspended, there can be no doubt that the President will direct him to put the threat into prompt execution. If Fort Sumter is unequal to the task, a man-of-war must be sent to aid in executing the mandate. Once effectually blockaded, the starving process begins. Cotton is a good thing to make sterling exchange with; it was found convenient by Gen. Jackson to make breastworks of; but it cannot be eaten. Gen. Wade Hampton once killed a number of slaves trying to make them eat cotton seed, but neither he nor any other ever dreamed of making a meal of the staple itself. The South, never producing a surplus of breadstuffs, but always relying on other States for a portion of its supply of the staff of life, is now peculiarly destitute of the first requisite of existence. True, the granaries of the Northwest are overflowing, and trade between the two sections is comparatively free, but it takes money to buy corn, now, just as it did when the sons of Jacob journeyed to Egypt in the sore famine of those days. But if cotton cannot be exported the planters can get no money. War and the cotton trade do not thrive well together. The first hostile shot sends cotton down and wheat up, even when fired on the other side of the Atlantic. Added to the great cost of *land* transportation, under a state of blockade, is the disastrous rupture of cotton credits, destroying the cash value of bills of lading and annihilating the system of "advances on the crop," which has hitherto been the universal method of carrying the staple to market. Indeed, both these facilities of Southern commerce are already withdrawn, without the closing of a single seaport. Obviously then, a blockade means starvation. Whether immediate or remote it is not necessary to inquire. This is one of the alternatives, and it is one which is not likely to be adopted by the blockaded faction.

There are just two ways to raise a blockade of this sort. One is to abandon the treason and return to the ancient fidelity to the Constitution. The other is to invade and conquer the loyal States. Which plan is most likely to be pursued? If the madness of the South had not been so roundly proclaimed within the past sixty days, all would agree that the former method of extrication would be adopted. But we have little hope in that direction. We look to see the madness culminate in an actual invasion of the North, beginning with an attack on Washington city. With what energy such an invasion would be repelled—with what fury the invaders would be hurled from the soil of every free State—we leave each citizen to define by his own feelings of patriotism. And who shall fix a limit to the retaliation inspired by such an act?

Disposition of the Navy.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* insists that the Administration has been making systematic and effective preparation for the Disunion movement during the past season. In proof of this he points out the whereabouts of the several vessels of the navy.

He states that the *Brooklyn* steam corvette has been sent to Norfolk in full duty trim—and the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* and the frigate *Sabine* are soon to be recalled from the Gulf of Mexico. The *Powhatan*, which had been manned and commissioned at Philadelphia for the Gulf, was recalled, and will soon be due at the Northern ports. The *Macedonian* and the *St. Louis* will soon be in Portsmouth; the *Crusader* and *Wyandotte* are at Pensacola for repairs, and the *Mohawk* has just put into Florida with two slavers.

The same writer adds:

> "Nor have the preparations for the worst, made in the navy, stopped here. The facilities afforded by the Panama Railroad and the Aspinwall steamer connection for transporting troops rapidly from the headquarters of the Pacific squadron, at Panama, to the navy yards in the Atlantic States, suggested the practicability of speedily transferring the crews of every ship in the Pacific fleet to 'ready men-of-war' at home. Accordingly, we find the United States steamers *Saranac*, *Wyoming*, the sloops-of-war *St. Marys*, *Cyane*, *Levant*, the whole squadron, in fact, called up to Panama, where, we believe, they still remain. And lest the different crews, that had nearly served out their time, might complain of hardship in being compelled forcibly to remain on ship board when entitled to their discharge, the ship's companies of the vessels that were in commission a specified time, the *Cyane* and *St. Marys*, are replaced by new hands.
>
> The way in which business has been carried on at the several stations in Northern States, also shows a preconceived determination on the part of the Government to act with vigor when necessity required it. As already stated, ships returning from active service have been retained in active service orders. The *Constitution*, the *Plymouth*, the *Germantown*, the *Jamestown*, the *Macedonian*, the *Marion*, the *Merrimack*, the *Mississippi*, the *Minnesota*, the *St. Lawrence* and other craft have been put in such a state that in a few days they could be made fit for any sort of duty. Good men have been indiscriminately picked up at the recruiting offices, while general enlistments were stopped; so that the entire naval forces that could be rendered available are susceptible of almost immediate usefulness. The scattered manner in which an army is stationed prevented so thorough a concentration of it at convenient places, but where soldiers could be easily accumulated they are to be found."

The U. S. Census.

The eighth national census is now completed, but as yet the details of the work have not been furnished to the public. According to the statement of Gov. Morgan of New York, in his message, based upon official information from Washington, the total population of the United States is 31,374,856, and the population of New York State 3,827,000, which show an increase since 1850 of 8,183,782 in the population of the whole country, and an increase in the State of New York of 730,000. The official returns of fourteen States show the subjoined amounts:

States.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.
Connecticut	370,792	461,838
Massachusetts	994,514	1,331,499
New York	3,097,394	3,827,000
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	2,913,441
New Jersey	489,555	660,098
Ohio	1,980,329	2,383,992
Indiana	988,416	1,347,000
Georgia	906,185	1,075,977
Maryland	583,034	682,376
Virginia	1,421,661	1,658,190
Iowa	192,214	676,435
Illinois	851,470	1,789,436
Michigan	397,654	749,969
Wisconsin	305,391	777,771

An Appeal to the People of Florida.

Ex-Governor Call of Florida has published an appeal to the people of that State, in which he earnestly protests against secession? He says:

> "Now, my fellow citizens, on my responsibility and under the halter, if you please, before God and in the name of my country, I proclaim, that when the deed shall be done, it will be treason—high treason—against our Constitutional Government."

☞ Capt. Charles P. Stone, who has been appointed by the President Inspector-General of the militia of the District of Columbia, is a native of Massachusetts, 36 years of age, and won brilliant laurels in the Mexican war.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9, 1861.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

That for which the Republicans of Illinois contended with zeal equal to that which animated them in their fight for Lincoln, was consummated to-day. Lyman Trumbull, that faithful, ever-ready, unflinching statesman and legislator, whom we hope Illinois will continue to honor, was re-elected Senator of the United States for six years from the fourth of March next. It was a bitter dose for the Democracy. They fought against it in the canvas and at the polls with a desperation akin to despair. They have, since the Legislature assembled, hunted for some possible method of escape, threatening, meanwhile, desperate things if it was forced upon them. But compelled at last to take it, they came up like men, and played their part as cheerfully and as smilingly as if they were not indebted to him for the severest blows that were ever dealt to the pro-slavery party in the State.

The House, after agreeing to the Senate resolution, adjourned to half past one. Long before that hour the Hall began to fill up, and at two o'clock, the time named for the joint session, the Senators with difficulty forced their way to their seats. The State officers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the leading men of the State, were assembled on the floor to see what would be done. Just before proceedings began, Abraham Lincoln, who six years ago in that place had given up senatorial honors almost within his grasp that Trumbull might be sure of beating his pro-slavery opponent, came in through the way which the people gladly opened for him, and took a seat beside Judge Caton, near the Speaker's desk. A murmur of applause ran through the crowd as he appeared, but it was at once suppressed by the Speaker's gavil, and the balloting begun. The venerable and excellent Cyrus Edwards of Madison county nominated Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Green of Massac named as the Democratic candidate, S. S. Marshall of Hamilton. There was but one trial. Every member was in his seat, and just 100 votes were cast. For Trumbull, 54; for Marshall, 46. The announcement of the result was the signal for an outburst of applause, which the Speaker checked as promptly as at first, and the joint session broke up. Both Houses then adjourned. A national salute and a general but quiet Republican jubilation were the only evidences of a notable event. This being disposed of, the partisan work is nearly done, and now the real business of the session will begin.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Ogden introduced a bill forbidding masters in chancery granting injunctions to restrain the Auditor from closing up delinquent banks, and also greatly restricting judges in the exercise of their power to enjoin in like cases. The bill provides that any Notary in the State may protest in all bank cases. This is important, but as it is part only of the bank legislation required, it will be incorporated among the other amendments to the Bank Law in one bill.

Mr. Mack of Kankakee introduced a bill for funding in a single class of inscribed bonds the entire indebtedness of the State and providing for the payment of the semi-annual interest, and for transfers of coin to New York—a necessary measure which all men who have any thing to do with any of the dozen or more varieties of Illinois bonds would be glad to have become a law.

By Mr. Mack—A bill for creating a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt out of the proceeds of the seven per cent. of gross earnings paid into the treasury by the Central Railroad.

Both these point to a necessary reform in the method of managing the public burdens, and both will be received with favor.

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Higbee (Douglas man of Pike) presented a string of whereases and resolutions as long as a bill in Chancery, which were read and laid over under the rule. The preamble asserts Republican responsibility for the present trouble in national affairs and carries the assertion through a variety of counts, the truth of which Mr. Higbee would be puzzled to establish. The resolutions are less objectionable. They deny the right of a State to secede, and maintain that the Union shall be preserved. Pretty good talk for the emergency.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

In the House Mr. Church of McHenry introduced a bill to pay the contingent expenses of the last Legislature—a bill which did not pass when the Democrats were left with their Apportionment Act but without a quorum. It was put through to-day at the highest rate of legislative speed, greatly to the relief the clerks, door keepers, pages, porters and others who will get the money.

THE M'DONOUGH ELECTION CASE.

Mr. McCandless, the Republican Representative from McDonough, who was defrauded of his certificate by the county officers who rejected a poll-book from a Republican township, appeared in the House with evidence of his election. His competitor, after receiving the certificate, had resigned. Mr. Scammon cited the case of Singleton & Hambaugh, coming up from Brown Co. in 1843, in which Singleton held the certificate, but Hambaugh had a majority of the votes. In that case, also, the holder of the certificate resigned, and Hambaugh was permitted to take his seat. The precedent prevailed, and without further contest McCandless was sworn—no objection being made by the Democrats. Thus that troublesome affair, of which the Democracy of McDonough ought to be heartily ashamed, was happily settled.

RESPECT TO THE LATE GOV. BISSELL.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution of respect for the memory of the late Governor Bissell, and ordered the customary badge of mourning to be worn for thirty days.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A message from the Governor was received and read—that part which refers to national affairs being referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Its doctrines are only the reflex of the opinion of every sound Republican in the land.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10, 1860.

THE MILITIA MOVEMENT.

The alleged firing of the South Carolinians on the steamer *Star of the West*, which was received here this morning, will give a great impulse to the feeling which was common before that. The time for arming the State and putting the militia on a new and effective footing has arrived. There is in the Treasury about half a million in gold, for which the State has no use except to buy her indebtedness at a figure greatly above par. This will be at the disposal of the Convention, if one is called, and will make a beginning not to be despised. The preparations for defense are most strenuously urged by Republicans from the slave States who are now at the capital watching the progress of events. They say that they know better than the Northern men the implacable hate of the slave power, and want to be ready to meet it. Illinois must do her duty in this crisis. An address to the people of Kentucky, setting forth the real policy of the Republican party, and the patriotic and conservative character of Mr. Lincoln, is just now much talked of. Those who advocate it say that, signed by eight or ten thousand Kentuckians, now resident of Illinois, it would have a salutary effect.

CABINET MAKING.

The semi-official announcement of Mr. Seward's acceptance of the Department of State is discussed with great earnestness in political circles. The friends of other favorites are somewhat disappointed, but the prevailing feeling is one of satisfaction. His forthcoming resolutions are looked for with great anxiety, as embodying the official views of the new Administration on the vexed question. They will be moderate but emphatic.

Among the visitors in town to-day is G. W. Julian, of Indiana, who comes to forward Caleb B. Smith's claims to a Cabinet appointment. Taylor, of Keokuk, a well known Iowa politician, is here as the friend of Fitz Henry Warren. He is looking over the ground, but making no decided move. It is believed that Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, has assurances of the place for which Warren is best fitted, the Postmaster General. Rumor is busy with other names in connection with cabinet appointments, but nothing certain is known.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.

The Judges of your Superior Court are all here this morning, it is said, to explain why the act which created the Court should not be amended so as to circumscribe its jurisdiction. The hostility to the tribunal comes from the country, and grows out of the fact that rural district merchants, as well as all others, when brought within its reach, are compelled to submit to a speedy adjustment of their causes. It is too prompt to suit slow pay. The Cook county members had a long consultation with the Committee of the Merchants' Association last evening, to reconcile, if possible, conflicting views in regard to the bank law. Nothing was determined.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The business of the two Houses presents but little of interest.

SENATE—The deficiency bill providing for the expenses of the last Legislature was passed, and is probably signed ere now.

Mr. Kuykendall, of Johnson, introduced a bill to amend an act in relation to fugitive slaves. It is supplementary to the Federal law on that subject, and contains many new extraordinary propositions, which signalize the Senator's devotion to the peculiar institution, and his contemptuous disregard of the most ordinary guarantees of personal libesty. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, where it will sleep awhile.

By Mr. Applington, a bill securing to married women the right of controlling and disposing of their separate property. It is said to be just and liberal in its provisions, and in accordance with the advance of ideas on that subject. While Kuykendall's bill will secure the individual support of the Democrats, this other measure will fail to command their favor. The two measures mark the diverse habits of thought which govern the contending parties. They bring out the contrast between a progressive and a retrograde civilization.

By Mr. Blodgett, a bill to amend the bank law. This is the bill framed by the Merchants Association. It was read twice by title and referred. It is too early to speak of its prospects, but as there is a universal conviction that some thorough reform must be effected, its friends hope it will encounter but little opposition. Unquestionably it will be torn to pieces by amendments, but the merchants must be content if its main features are preserved.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE, ETC.

The Standing Committees of the House were announced by the Speaker. His fairness is conceded by the Democrats who find in his distribution but little to complain of. The members from Cook are thus disposed of: Mr. Scammon, chairman of the Committee on Finance and member of Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Brown on Committee of Banks and Corporations. Mr. Wilson, chairman of Committee of State Institutions. Mr. Wilmarth on Committee of Agriculture and Manufactures.

By Mr. Haines—a bill to Reorganize the Militia. A necessary movement which will serve as the basis of a law which ought to have been passed years ago.

A bill was also introduced calling a Constitutional Convention.

These were the only important measures, of a public character, out of a shower of bills which fell upon the House nearly all of a private nature.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

At 2 o'clock the two Houses went into joint session for counting the votes thrown for State Officers at the late election. This labor was not concluded when an adjournment was had until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

The excitement in the city in relation to the movements at Charleston is intense, and every rumor is seized upon with great avidity. Mr. Lincoln is in the receipt of many dispatches which keep him posted in the progress of events. He is calm but not hopeful of any peaceable solution of the troubles.

Senate Committees.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate:

1. *Judiciary*.—Messrs. Blodgett, Underwood, Bushnell, Higbee, Dummer, Knapp and Oglesby.
2. *Finance*.—Messrs. Marshall, Kuykendall, Ogden, Buckmaster, Applington, Knapp, and Mack.
3. *Banks and Corporations*.—Messrs. Mack, Casey, Marshall, Richmond, Ogden, Underwood, Bestor, Brooks, and Adams of Lee.
4. *Internal Improvements*.—Messrs. Adams of Lee, Funkhouser, Bestor, Brooks, Bushnell, Gregg and Dummer.
5. *Education*.—Messrs. Oglesby, Richmond, Pickett, Kuykendall, Adams of Lee, Knapp, and Applington.
6. *Canals and Canal Lands*.—Messrs. Ogden, Higbee, Bushnell, Berry, Bestor, Rodgers and Dummer.
7. *Internal Navigation*.—Messrs. Bestor, Rodgers, Blodgett, Gregg, Dummer.
8. *Public Roads*.—Messrs. Adams of Stephenson, Funkhouser, Oglesby and Marshall.
9. *Public Accounts and Expenditures*.—Messrs. Applington, Casey, Mack, Knapp and Pickett.
10. *Township, Organization and Counties*.—Messrs. Bushnell, Rodgers, Adams of Stephenson, Berry, Pickett, Funkhouser and Oglesby.
11. *Elections*.—Messrs. Adams of Lee, Brooks, Jayne, Buckmaster and Blodgett.
12. *Petitions*.—Messrs. Applington, Richmond, Blodgett, Funkhouser and Bushnell.
13. *State Institutions*.—Messrs. Jayne, Underwood, Adams of Stephenson, Higbee, Blodgett, Knapp, Dummer, Kuykendall and Oglesby.
14. *Military Affairs*.—Messrs. Oglesby, Berry, Bestor, Brooks and Marshall.
15. *Agriculture*.—Messrs. Adams of Stephenson, Rodgers, Jayne and Funkhouser.
16. *Saline and Swamp Lands*.—Messrs. Dummer, Kuykendall, Jayne, Gregg and Bestor.
17. *Penitentiary*.—Messrs. Bushnell, Buckmaster, Mack, Kuykendall, Blodgett, Knapp, Marshall, Berry and Bestor.
18. *Geology*.—Messrs. Pickett, Richmond, Blodgett, Casey, Adams of Stephenson, Rodgers and Ogden.
20. *Federal Relations*.—Messrs. Aplington, Casey, Adams of Lee, Richmond, Dummer, Higbee, Marshall, Underwood and Ogden.

The Vote on Adrain's Resolution.

The following was the vote in the House of Representatives on Mr. Adrain's resolution, "That we fully approve the bold and patriotic "act of Major Anderson, in withdrawing from "Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, and the de-"termination of the President to maintain "that fearless officer in his present condition, "and we will support the President in all con-"stitutional measures to enforce the laws and "preserve the Union":

YEAS.

Adams (Mass.), Adams (Ky.), Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Anderson (Ky.), Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Clemens, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Curtis, Davis (Ind.), Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry,

Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard (Ohio), Howard (Mich.), Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Kellogg (Mich.), Kellogg (Ill.), Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Leach, (Mich.), Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Marston, Martin (Ohio), McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead,

Morrill, Morris, (Pa.), Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, E. R. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson (R. I.), Robinson (Ill.), Royce, Sedgewick, Sherman, Sickles, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stuart (Pa.), Stratton, Tappen, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn (Wis), Washburne (Ill.), Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood—124.

NAYS.

Anderson (Mo.), Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bouligny, Branch, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Clark (Mo.), Clopton, Cobb, Craig (Mo.), Crawford, Dejarnette, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell,

Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris (Va.), Hatton, Harkins, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jones, Kunkle, Landrum, Leach (N. C.), Love, Mallory, Martin (Va.), Maynard, McRae,

Moore (Ky.), Moore (Ala.), Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Rust, Scott, Simms, Singleton, Smith (N. C.), Stevenson, Stokes, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Wright—56.

Popular Majorities.

The vote at the late Presidential election in the seven Northwestern States was as follows:

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breckinridge.	Bell.
Ohio	231,610	188,230	11,405	12,197
Indiana	139,013	115,166	12,295	5,339
Illinois	172,595	160,822	2,299	4,951
Michigan	88,479	65,452		
Wisconsin	86,110	65,051	888	161
Iowa	70,234	55,043	1,033	1,756
Minnesota	22,253	11,878	741	44
	810,294	660,243	28,763	20,438

The grand total was 1,519,738, which is 300,000 votes more than were given in all the fifteen slave States. Douglas, a defeated candidate, received as many votes in these Northwestern States as Breckinridge, the special candidate of the slaveholders, received in all the Union.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Crittenden's Speech—Toombs's Onslaught against the Union—The Confirmation of McIntyre—Adrain's Resolution—Gen. Scott's Movements—New York Capitalists at the White House.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1861.

The session of the Senate opened yesterday with a speech from Crittenden in behalf of his slave code, and eight other pro-slavery amendments to the Constitution. He insists upon submitting to a popular vote the doctrines of the Breckinridge platform, and hopes to extort a verdict from the fears of Northern people which in their calm moments would be summarily rejected. He admits that he can not persuade two-thirds of Congress to recommend to the State Legislatures to incorporate any such scheme into the Constitution.

Why do these slave-holders persist in shutting their eyes to the fact, that only two months ago, the people by a majority of *two millions*, deliberately voted down the proposition to protect slavery in any part of the national territories? They seem to act on the hypothesis that slave-holding menaces have since so frightened the people of the free States that they are now willing to incorporate the platform of the fire-eaters into the Constitution itself. Says he: "Will the Republican "party cast the country upon civil war merely "because they will not yield a dogma of their "creed? When the ruin of their country is "risked by a dogma, will they cleave to their "country or their dogma?" The Republicans answer him by asking: "Will your pro-slavery party cast the country upon civil war merely because the people refuse to adopt the dogmas of Calhoun? It is *you* who want to change the Constitution. We say, let it alone. Are you going to ruin the country because we object to subverting the Constitution? The Republicans cleave to the Constitution as it is; to the Union as it is, and the laws as they are. Are your confederates going to plunge the country into civil war unless the people yield to your unhallowed demands to make a pro-slavery Constitution? If that is your game, go-ahead, and take the consequences; and when the thunderbolts of popular vengeance strike the disunion traitors to the earth, posterity will pronounce the punishment just and necessary."

Senator Toombs of Georgia, took the floor, and edified the Senate and galleries with a disunion war speech. He breathed fire and fury. Georgia, he said "was on the war path," and there is no settlement short of her full rights. The Union is dissolved, that is a fixed fact. From your capitol to the Rio Grande, you hear the tramp of armed legions, who have appealed to the arbitrament of the sword. Before you stands as good a traitor and rebel as ever descended from Revolutionary (tory) loins. He demanded that the general Government should protect slavery in the Territories—if this right was longer denied, for one he would go forth with a torch in one hand and a dagger in the other, and appeal to the god of battles, though a rope might be around his neck. Many of the men of the Revolution (the tories) were opposed to the formation of the Union, and he was satisfied they were wise men. He would strike with the sword now to sever the bonds, unless slaves were put on the same footing of all other "property"—which if done would open the African slave trade and carry slavery into all the Free States. In this strain he went on for an hour. He charged the North with being negro thieves, swindlers, compact-breakers, faithless, dishonest, accomplices of John Brown, Abolitionists who sought to turn the slaves loose, and that the South could no longer endure their society, or hold political relations with them, other than as a foreign nation like the Chinese or Algerines.

To get an idea of the man and his speech, your readers must imagine a big obese, swarthy looking savage—a perfect specimen of a plantation overseer, who rolls about with a whip in hand, with a hoarse, gruff voice, ordering the hands like so many dogs, and they have a faint picture of the Georgia Senator. Now, listen to his roar in harsh, cracked, thick guttural cadences,—pitching his voice in the middle of every sentence, so loud that he could be heard all over a plantation, a league in extent; dropping it at each end of the sentence to a conversational tone, and rattling and jumbling his words together so fast and thick as to defy the swiftest phonographer to keep up, and most practiced ear to understand all he is saying. All this time he is swinging his arms and head violently, and jerking about him and looking at the Republican Senators with wrathful visage, conveying the idea:—Don't I wish you were niggers. How I'd flail your backs, you rascals. I'd limber your stiff necks. I'd give you *hark from the Toombs*, you contumacious villains." If it was not for his wholesome fear of Ben Wade, it is believed that he would attempt to practice his plantation discipline upon some of the physically feeble Senators on the Republican side.

After Toombs had belched forth the bad air on his stomach, the Senate went into Executive session for the confirmation of a Collector of Revenue at Charleston. The Disunionists stoutly resisted, the vote standing, ayes 30, nays 23—among the latter Geo. *Pugh* of Ohio, who has gone completely over to the Disunionists, Crittenden of Ky., Johnson of Tenn., and Saulsburry of Delaware were the only Southern Senators who voted for the motion. Gwin and Jo Lane dodged. But under the rules one member can cause the nomination to be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and then no action can take place until the Committee makes a report. Three of the seven members are disunionists; one (Hamlin) has resigned, and consequently it may be some time before the nomination can be got before the Senate, and as there is no previous question to cut off debate in the Senate, there is no knowing when a vote can be had on the question.

A caucus was held on Sunday night by the Senators from the Cotton States, to consult as to the course to be pursued. It is understood that they advocated immediate and separate secession of their respective States. Fitzpatrick gave a negative vote. But Clay of Alabama, Jeff Davis and Brown of Mississippi, Toombs and Iverson of Georgia, Hemphill and Wigfall of Texas, Benjamin and Slidell of Louisiana, Mallory and Yulee of Florida, and Johnson and Sebastian of Arkansas, all voted in the affirmative. They also resolved to remain in their seats until the 4th of March for the purpose of preventing any bills from passing the Senate, having for their object the strengthening of the President, the maintenance of the Union or the enforcement of the laws. They will therefore stay in Washington to resist the passage of the army and navy appropriations, the appointment of revenue collectors for Southern ports, the passage of any force bill to protect the government property from pro-slavery mobs, and they will prevent, if possible, the borrowing of any more money, or the enactment of any revenue law to replenish the exhausted treasury. They are resolved to cripple the present administration, and to leave its successor no means at command to maintain the Union, defend the Constitution or to enforce the laws. Are not such Senators perjured traitors? And should they not be be dealt with in a summary manner as enemies of the country?

The House had an exciting session yesterday, in which the slaveholders were obliged to show their hands and go on the record in a way that may hereafter rise in judgment against them. The morning hour was spent in considering the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bills, which passed with an amendment offered by Sherman, appropriating $20,000 for re-furnishing the President's House, in addition to the proceeds to be raised from the sale of the old furniture; and a second amendment appropriating $4,420 for the purpose of introducing the Potomac water into the President's House for sanitary purposes.

Etheridge asked the consent of the House to introduce the Border State Compromise resolutions described in my last letter. He wanted them read and printed, that they might be voted on at a future day, and moved to suspend the rules for that purpose. The Speaker directed the resolutions to be read, and then the House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of ayes 83, noes 78—not two-thirds. Ten Republicans voted to suspend the rules, out of friendship to Etheridge, who, next to H. Winter Davis, is the fairest and most liberal Southern member in the House.

Then came the tug of war. Adrain (A. L. Dem. of N. J.,) moved the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That we fully approve of the bold and patriotic conduct of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and of the determination of the President to retain that fearless officer in his present position, and that we will support the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union.

Mr. Adrain moved a suspension of the rules. The explosion of a bombshell in their midst could not have produced greater excitement or commotion. A Babel of voices ensued. All sorts of objections and motions were made. But the Northern members almost in a solid body sustained the resolution. It was a contest of Southern impetuosity against Northern stubborness. A vote was obtained and the rules were suspended. The question then turned on the passage of the resolution. After a protracted and highly exciting struggle the ayes and nays were ordered. As each slave-holder rose to vote no, he fired a spiteful shot at the resolution, at Anderson, or Buchanan, or the Free States, or the Union. The only Southern members who sustained the resolution were Winter Davis, Etheridge, Adams and Anderson of Kentucky. Barrett of St. Louis went with the enemies of the Union. Four members misrepresenting Northern constituencies voted on the Disunion side, viz: Burch and Scott of California, Tom Florence of Philadelphia, and *Vallandigham* of Ohio. The latter has become an open apologist and defender of the Disunionists. He is high in the confidence and esteem of the traitors. Stout of Oregon dodged, as did Harris of Maryland. The result of the vote was 124 in the affirmative to 56 in the negative. Old Buck feels vastly tickled. He says, jokingly, that it is the first vote of confidence the House ever gave him. He is stiffening up every day, and seems to have finally resolved to break loose from the traitors and do at least a part of his duty. He says that he intends to ride in the same carriage with Lincoln on the 4th of March to the place of inauguration, and from thence with him to the White House where he will deliver him the keys of the mansion.

Gen Scott is exhibiting extraordinary activity in making preparations to give the rebels a warm reception. He will have sufficient force of flying artillery, dragoons and riflemen in this District, in the course of a fortnight, to rout and scatter the largest body of rebels the Disunionists can bring into the city. The old warrior is aching to get a blow at the rattlesnake traitors. Last Sunday 100 marines and artillerists came into this city by the morning train, and immediately were put on board a steamer and sent down the river to garrison Ft. Washington, ten miles below this city. The fort is a strong one, and commands the channel. No vessel can pass up or down without the permission of the commandant. It was an important point to hold. The Virginia Disunionists were making preparations to seize the forts, but Scott was beforehand with them. They were too late. Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, is being strongly garrisoned, and will shortly be in condition to resist and repel any assault that the insurgents may bring against it. All the available troops in the Eastern States are being concentrated in this vicinity, and orders have been dispatched to the far West for the return of all the soldiers who can be spared. Several vessels of war are being fitted out to sail at a moment's notice. But the best news we have yet is the reinforcing of Major Anderson. There is no doubt but the Star of the West sailed from New York on Sunday night for Charleston, having on board 300 troops, beside a large quantity of provisions, small arms and ammunition. We expect hourly to hear of her arrival. If the rebels undertake to resist her steaming up the channel to Fort Sumter, then the war begins in earnest, and an expedition will be dispatched from the port of New York powerful enough to make short work with the rebels and all the allies who may come to their assistance. The spirit of determination to put down this rebellion and enforce the laws, is rising daily among the masses of the pople. A delegation of Democratic capitalists from New York city have visited the President to say to him that if he will resolutely do his duty in the maintenance of the Union and support the authority of the Constitution, they will pledge him the "bottom dollar" of their private fortunes, and guarantee him all the money he shall want for that purpose. The capitalists of the great seaboard cities have arrived at the very sound conclusion that their interests and safety depend upon sustaining the Union and crushing the rebellion at whatever cost of blood and treasure. The same opinion begins to pervade the whole mass of the people of the Eastern States; "the Union it must and it shall be preserved" is the feeling that swallows up all other ideas. Let the rattlesnake beware.

This is the memorable eighth of January. It is being observed here as a grand holiday. The whole volunteer military force is out on parade, all Union men, willing to fight to the last extremity in its defence, as this city would become the habitation of owls and lizards if the Union should be destroyed. Flags are flying in every part of the city. A grand salute of 300 guns has been fired this forenoon, 100 for the battle of New Orleans, 100 for Old Hickory who was the boy to deal with traitors, and 100 for the gallant Major Anderson. CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS STANDS FIRM.

Jackson's Anti-Secession Sentiments Endorsed.

[From the State Journal, 9th.]

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the following preamble and resolution were passed *by an unanimous vote*:

> WHEREAS, Proper respect for the great, good, and patriotic men of the earlier days of the Republic, and for their actions, is calculated to inspire the men of the present day with a true spirit of patriotism, and enkindle in their hearts a more lasting sense of the dangers and difficulties which our fathers encountered and surmounted in their efforts to preserve and transmit to us, unimpaired, the Union of these States, and thereby give all a more lively appreciation of the value of our glorious Union; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That this day, the 8th of January, being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, an event memorable in the annals of American history, we will adjourn in honor of the day and its hero, and of his firmness, devotion, patriotism and unflinching courage and determination in enforcing the laws against all resistance, from whatever quarter it might come, as expressed in his Proclamation to the people in 1832. THE SENTIMENTS OF WHICH WE HEARTILY ENDORSE.

The discussion to which the above resolution gave rise will be found in our report of the House proceedings. Both the great political parties of this State—the home of the President elect—*have planted themselves on the Jackson ground* in regard to secession. We expressed a confident hope a day or two since, that all parties in this State would assume this position, and we rejoice that we are now able to announce its realization. Whatever may be the differences of opinion on questions purely political, on the question of the preservation of the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, our people are united.

General Jackson's Will.

In June, 1843, General Jackson, in his retirement at the Hermitage, wrote his will with his own hand. In it, among other bequests, are two, which ought, at this time, to be published for present reading. The sentiments therein expressed evince more than Roman patriotism, and should sink deep into the hearts of the people. Here is the literal language of the illustrious dead:

> "Seventh. I bequeath to my beloved nephew, Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, *with this injunction: That he fail not to use it when necessary in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country*, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or DOMESTIC TRAITORS."
>
> "Eighth. To my grand-nephew, Andrew Jackson Coffee, I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the Rifle Company of New Orleans, commanded by Captain Beale, as a memento of my regard, and to bring to his recollection the gallant services of his deceased father, Gen. John Coffee, in the late Indian and British war, under my command, and his gallant conduct in defence of New Orleans in 1814-15, *with this injunction*: That he wield it in the protection of the rights secured to the American citizen under our glorious Constitution against all invaders, whether foreign foes, or INTESTINE TRAITORS."

What the Prince Saw.

Shortly after the Prince of Wales arrived in England, *The London News*, in an editorial complimentary to our country, remarked that the Prince "had seen a nation of soldiers without an army—civil order without a police—wealth, luxury, and culture without a court or an aristocracy. He has learned to mingle with the busy crowd of men without the intervention of chamberlains and courtiers. He has found respect without ceremony, and honor without adulation."

☞ The Emperor Napoleon's long announced work, "The Life of Cæsar," is said to be already in press, and is expected to be out by the middle of January.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the House—Character of the Bodies—Speech from Hon. J. F. Potter—The Feeling in Wisconsin.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10, 1861.

Your correspondent found the hotels here so crowded with the 127 members of the Legislature, the scores of applicants for the three dozen places in its gift, and an unprecedentedly large lobby force, that it was difficult to procure comfortable quarters.

Both Houses met at noon yesterday, and the Republicans having previously held their caucuses, were organized with unusual promptness.

In the Assembly, Gen. Amasa Cobb of Mineral Point, Iowa county, was elected Speaker by a vote of 70, to 26 for Curtis Reed, of Winnebago county. The contest for the nomination was close between him and Gen. David Atwood of Madison, the veteran editor of the *State Journal*, who on one ballot had 35 votes, while Cobb had 34, with one blank. Cobb was finally nominated by a vote of 37 to 31, with 2 scattering, a result owing in part to the prejudice against Madison in many portions of the State, and sundry claims to subordinate offices.

Gen. Cobb is 37 years of age, has considerable legislative experience, has been an earnest Republican from the start, and, under peculiar temptation, was one of the few members of the infamous Legislature of 1856 who withstood all corrupting land-grant influences. His bold stand there has given him a wide reputation. It is expected he will make a good Speaker, except that, perhaps, he is hardly prompt enough to prevent some useless waste of time on frivolous matters.

Col. L. H. D. Crane of Ripon was elected Clerk for the fourth term by a vote of 69 to 20, for James Armstrong of Janesville. He received 50 out of 70 votes in the Republican caucus; a proof of the high esteem in which his services are held, and a merited tribute to the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his post.

C. B. Beebe of Dodge county has been nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, and will be elected to-day. The appointments under the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms have not yet been announced.

In the Senate, the popular Clerk of last winter, Dr. J. H. Warren of Green county was elected by a vote of 21, to 8 for Gustave Stoeckenwald.

S. S. Barlow of Sauk county was appointed Assistant Clerk. J. A. Hadley of Watertown, for some years editor of the *Chronicle* there, and a working Republican, was chosen Sergeant-at-arms.

The Governor's Message will probably be delivered at noon to-day. It is very lengthy, and it is understood that a considerable portion is devoted to national affairs.

Little business will be done till a United States Senator is elected, the time for which is fixed on the third Monday (21st) of January. The friends of the three prominent candidates, Gov. A. W. Randall, C. C. Washburn and Judge Tim. O. Howe, are all very sanguine. There are too many uncertain elements involved, however, to make a prediction of the result safe.

Most of the distinguished men of the State are gathered here—besides a great many yet unknown to fame—seeking to advance the interests of their favorites, and some hoping that something "may turn up" in their favor. All three of the Congressmen elect—Potter, Sloan and Hanchett—are here, the former having paired off with some fire-eater at Washington.

By invitation of the Republicans of the Legislature, Hon. J. F. Potter made a speech last evening, in which he briefly summed up the progress of events at Washington since the meeting of Congress, and made a clear statement of the position of affairs there at the present time. A compliment to Buchanan for his course of the last few days, and his determination to provide against any attempt to resist the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, was warmly applauded; as also the statement of Chief Justice Taney, that he proposed to administer the oath, if he had to go to Springfield.

There was a hearty response to the announcement of the present policy of Buchanan, and that of Mr. Lincoln, to enforce all the laws at all times, and marked approval of the course of Mr. Washburn in voting against the compromise reported by the Committee of 33.

On many who saw "Potter the wiry" for the first time, the impression made by his appearance and speech was highly favorable. Old friends crowded around him at the close.

The almost unanimous feeling here among representative men from all parts of the State is against any compromise with those who are acting as rebels and traitors to the Union, and a cordial endorsement of the Jacksonian motto. By the way, a hundred guns were fired here in honor of Major Anderson and the Union, on the President's Fast Day, and also on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Of the character of the new Legislature, it is yet two early to speak, but if there is any truth in the proverb, "Old men for counsel," it should be a good one, for there is an unusual number of grey heads among the members.

VALUING THE UNION.

From an article by Prof. Hodge, sent out in advance of the Princeton Review for January.

Until within a few years there was no diversity of opinion on this subject. It was admitted that the value of the Union of these States did not admit of calculation. As no man allowed himself to count the worth of the family union, to estimate in dollars and cents the value of his wife's love, or his mother's love, so no one dreamt of estimating the value of the Union of these States—a Union cemented by a common lineage, a common language, a common religion, and a common history. We were born in the same family, rocked in the same cradle, struggled through the same difficulties. We were united in the council-chamber and on the battle-field. The blood of Northern and Southern patriots flowed in a common stream, and their ashes lie mingled in a common grave.

These are not sentimentalities which men of sense can afford to despise. There are bonds of union which it argues moral degradation to disregard. Moreover, there is no denomination of Christians whose members are not found in every part of our common country. Almost every family in the North has kindred living at the South, and the families at the North have kindred at the South. The Union of these States is a real union. It is not a mere association, or the ligature of [illegible] different races, languages, and political institutions, as in the Austrian empire. Our outward union is the expression of inward unity. To this we owe our dignity and power among the nations of the earth. Had we been as the dissociated communities of Italy, we had been insignificant. It is because we are one, that we are great, prosperous and powerful. If this, until recently, was the common sentiment of the country—and the man who should advocate a dissolution of the Union would have been as infamous, in the estimation of his countrymen, as Benedict Arnold, and so we doubt not would be regarded by posterity to the authors of disunion, should that calamity befall us.

The Slave Population of Virginia.

In speculating upon the course likely to be pursued by Virginia in the present crisis, we may obtain a good deal of light by considering the distribution of her slave population and its relative proportion to the population east and west of the Blue Ridge. From the Compendium of the Census for 1850 it appears that the white inhabitants of Western Virginia constitute nearly forty-eight per cent of the whole white population of the State; while the proportion of slaves to whites living in that part of the State is less than eleven per cent. On the other hand the ratio of slaves to the whole population east of the Blue Ridge is nearly forty-eight per cent.

It thus appears that in the western portion of Virginia, inhabited by nearly one-half of the whole white population of the State, the ratio of slaves is less than that of Maryland, which is fifteen per cent.; while, on the other, in Eastern Virginia, it is greater than that of the slave States except Mississippi and South Carolina, being but three per cent. less than that of the former and nine per cent. less than that of the latter State.

It is not probable that the census which has just been completed will materially vary these results. They certainly indicate that in the approaching Convention in Virginia there will be divided counsels, and if the counties of Western Virginia [illegible] have but a [illegible] of them it [illegible] of the whole population.

In view of these facts it is not to be supposed that the secessionists of the Atlantic shore will succeed in [illegible] across the mountains to a course of [illegible] action which [illegible] ruin.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Mr. Holt.

Mr. Holt is and has been almost the sole redeeming feature of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. He is a man whose courage and integrity have shone out in gratifying contrast to the weakness of his chief, and the corruption which has existed in nearly every department of the government since his accession to office. He was hardly seated in his chair before taking issue with the President upon [illegible] the Postmaster of Cincinnati, who, although charged with fraud, Mr. Buchanan, for diplomatic reasons, wished to retain. Mr. Holt promptly proffered his resignation, assigning as a reason his inability to remain at the head under a regime which connived at dishonesty among its subordinates. It was through him that the [illegible] discovered and exposed. In all the meetings of the Cabinet since the breaking out of the present troubles he has been foremost in resolute action and for a vindication of the strength and integrity of the Government. The telegraph reports [illegible] proach to literal accuracy, [illegible] been seated in [illegible] Floyd five minutes [illegible] consult that [illegible] details of [illegible] of the capital. [illegible] public life in the country possessing the Jacksonian nerve, [illegible] cision which [illegible] inauguration [illegible] served with rebellious [illegible] measure, to Mr. Holt's prompt, firm, and faithful discharge of his duty.—*N. Y. World.*

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Inaugural Message of

RICHARD YATES

Governor of Illinois.

[Telegraphed exclusively for the Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14, 1861.

In the Senate to-day nothing of importance was done. The House debated at length, and finally passed a resolution, declaring it will, in course of the session, pass a law calling a Constitutional Convention. The House and Senate met in Convention at 2 o'clock. Gov. Yates and Lieut. Gov. Hoffmann came in, properly escorted, were sworn in by Chief Justice Caton, and then the Governor from the Speaker's desk proceeded to read—

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

The duty of making communications to the General Assembly upon subjects requiring its action more properly belongs to the out-going Executive, whose intimate connection with the administration for a period of years, affords him the benefit of that observation and experience necessary to a true understanding of the condition and wants of the State and of the character of legislation most needed to continue and advance its prosperity. In the Providence of God the distinguished occupant of the gubernatorial chair, who, four years since, was installed into office, was, on the 21st of March of the last year, called to his final account. The ready promptings of my own heart, and the proprieties of the occasion, admonish me not to omit to bear my testimony to the great ability, unshrinking fidelity and lofty patriotism with which, under the severest trials of bodily affliction, he discharged the duties of his position. Indeed, I may say, that none can remember the lamented Bissell except in association with the highest and noblest traits of our humanity, most happily blending in his character all the shining qualities of the Christian citizen, the gallant soldier and the able statesman; reflecting the highest credit at home and abroad upon the State to which, with unselfish devotion, he gave his talents, his energies and his life. It is gratifying to know, however, that during the remnant of his term the Executive duties have devolved upon one of her distinguished citizens, who, for many years, has enjoyed the confidence of the people of the State as possessing, in an eminent degree, that enlarged experience, practical knowledge and great integrity which entitle his recommendations to the highest weight. The able message he has submitted to you, and in the suggestions of which I concur, relieves me from any elaborate presentation of the various measures which he has submitted to your consideration. As a commonwealth, the favorable auspices under which her legislators have assembled, the health and prosperity which surround us on every hand, all the blessings of a high civil, social and religious civilization, demand unfeigned thanks to God who is the author of every good and perfect gift; and as one of the States composing our highly favored nation, now threatened with dangers alarming to the patriot, we should humbly recognize our dependence upon that superintending Providence which guided our fathers in their struggles for national existence, and in all our past illustrious career, and with whose continued favor we may ever remain a great and united people, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of republican liberty and national happiness and prosperity. The recent census of the United States reveals a degree of advancement in the population of the most gratifying character. Her growth has not been by any ordinary process, but, setting all example at defiance, she has marched forward with a bound to the proud position of the fourth State in the Union, and now, imperial wealth, power and position, beyond the possibility of recall or change, are hers and hers forever. In the space of five years only, our population has advanced from 1,306,576 to 1,719,496. A commonwealth of fewer years than he who now addresses you, now numbers a population more than half as large as that of all the colonies when they entered upon the revolutionary struggle with Great Britain. She counts her wealth by the hundred millions. She counts among her citizens four hundred thousand who can bear arms; and more than double that number of children attend her free schools. The State has had her embarrassments, but they have only served to teach the useful lesson of economy in the administration of the Government, to demonstrate the sturdy integrity of her people, and establish her character for good faith and credit throughout the world. In 1842, one of my predecessors, in view of the embarrassments which visionary schemes of internal improvement and reckless private speculation had brought upon us, was forced to the humiliating admission that our State was in debt seventeen millions of dollars, the domestic treasury in arrears for the ordinary expenses of the Government three hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, auditors warrants selling at fifty cents to the dollar, and that not one dollar was in the treasury, even to pay postage to and from the public officers. A sadder picture could scarcely be drawn; and yet to the honor of the State, in these darkest hours, when the dread alternative of taxation too intolerable to be borne on the one hand, or disgraceful repudiation on the other, stared them in the face, her people never faltered. The suggestions of timid counsels that increased taxation would drive our citizens from the State and prevent immigration to it, however well grounded they seemed to be, were ineffectual to deter a high spirited people from the path of integrity and the policy of a true greatness. In 1848 the people, by their own vote, imposed upon themselves a tax of two mills to pay the principal, and one-and-a-half mills to pay the interest, on the public debt. With the resolution and energy of a young Hercules she put the load on her shoulders, and how gallantly she has borne it let her bonds, commanding a premium, and her credit throughout the world, answer. Instead of expelling our citizens from the State in great numbers, as was anticipated, it only riveted them more strongly to her fortunes, and instead of deterring the emigrant from seeking a home within her borders, it only inspired him with a desire and determination to cast his lot among a people whom no temptations could corrupt and no clouds of financial gloom discourage. It is now a most pleasant retrospect for the people of the State, and a signal example to attest the great truth that the public honor and a true greatness are compatible alone with public justice and integrity. With regard to the railroads, for which the State debt was principally incurred, individual enterprise and private capital have been so successfully applied that even the dreams of 1837 have been more than realized. In 1852, the State had only 95 miles of railroad; now she has completed and in successful operation 2,900 miles—more than twice the length of miles of that system which in 1837 was ridiculed as "the mammoth system." In the progress of railroad construction the State has been peculiarly favored by her geographical position. It is a central power in the Northwest, and the general highway of national travel. It has been the crossing ground over which the great commercial emporiums of the East, in sending out their iron arms to the four quarters of the continent, have found their way to the Mississippi, to Lake Michigan, and to the heart of the Northwest. New York and Boston, establishing their pioneer routes along the shores of the Lakes, found their way across our northern borders. Philadelphia found her direct route upon the parallel of forty degrees through the interior of our State, and Baltimore, in her long reach to St. Louis, traverses our extreme southern border; and now with almost numberless roads traversing the State in every direction, developing the illimitable fertility of our immense area and clothing our prairies with fair cultivated fields and gardens, and orchards, and rising cities and villages, who shall predict the future agricultural wealth, or assign limits to the grand destiny of the State of Illinois? We may reasonably expect that manufactories of all kinds will continue to spring up in our cities and villages to a good degree; but it is most emphatically here, upon these rich plains ready for the plough, that agriculture shall have her millenium and reap harvests such as the world never saw; and we may reasonably infer that, if in the space of eight years the State has grown to be the second railroad State in the Union, at the end of the next decade she will take her rank as the first, and who then shall limit her aspirations not only to the first railroad State, but to the empire State of the Union?

DISTRICTING OF THE STATE.

Upon the subject of dividing the State into senatorial and representative districts, and also into Congressional districts, I most earnestly recommend that the same be done with the strictest reference to the convenience of the people and the natural geography of the State, consulting the contiguity and adaptation of counties so as most fairly to reflect the popular wills, without the slightest regard to the success of this or that party. A system aiming at mere party advantage is much to be deprecated, and moreover would, and ought to, redound to the injury of any party aiming to secure such partial legislation.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fostering hand of the Legislature should be continued in behalf of a society which observation and experience have shown to be one of the most effective agencies in developing the agricultural resources and the mechanical industry of the State. Especially should this be the case in a State whose chief interest is in the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture is freely regarded as the foundation of all other callings. When it prospers, all must prosper; when it fails all must fail. It affords employment to near four-fifths of our population. It is the parent of commerce; it supplies its freights and exchanges; it builds and freights our railroads; it swells the sails of our ships on the ocean, sets the wheels of machinery in motion, reclaims the wilderness, and pushes forward the car of settlement and civilization. He is certainly no statesman who does not study the interests and bearings of labor upon the body politic and hold out to all reasonable stimulants honors and emoluments; and it is the object of this Society and its auxiliaries to give greater profit and dignity to labor, to bring the agency of science and invention to its aid, to render the earth more productive, more beautiful and more convenient to man, to increase the revenue of the State, itself, by enhancing the amount and revenue of its taxable property. It is eminently worthy of liberal encouragement. The officers of this Society for the past years of its existence, and its present board, are men who have displayed much self-sacrificing devotion in the discharge of their official duties, and are entitled to great credit for their unremitting efforts to place Illinois in the front rank of all the agricultural States of the Union. The Society is now directing its attention to the establishment of an Agricultural Museum and the Secretary is at this time visiting the different portions of the State collecting specimens of grains, coals, minerals, &c., ascertaining modes of cultivation, average yield, adaptation of soil and other useful statistics, to be placed in enduring quarters of the Capitol for the observation and improvement of all. The visitor at the last State Fair, in Jacksonville, could not fail to be impressed with the usefulness of this Association. He had before him evidence of the most gratifying advancement of the State in the superiority and variety of the products of the farm, the garden, the orchard and the dairy in the improvement of stock, in the numberless models of machinery and labor-saving implements adapted to almost every want of man, displaying ingenuity and skill highly creditable to the mechanical and inventive genius of th[illegible] people, and showing how many mi[illegible] are in ceaseless thought to promo[illegible] the comforts of man.

THE STATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the boards of trustees for the Benevolent Institutions at Jacksonville—the Insane Hospital, the School for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—will require your attention. It is gratifying to know that these institutions have, in all respects, answered the high ends of influence for which they were established. It is true that a wise and discriminating economy is necessary to the prosperity of every Commonwealth, but still a public policy having no reference to the unfortunate children of the State would be immeasurably incomplete and unjust. This is an era of progress, and we justly boast of our advancement in Christian civilization, in science and the arts. But the crowning glory of the age is that true philanthropy which aspires to the elevation of the unfortunate, the suffering and the indigent to the highest state of social position and usefulness of which they are capable. Therefore placing the means of cure, relief and education within the reach of these sad children of misfortune is an object worthy the legislator's aim. This great commonwealth, as it moves majestically onward in all the elements of power and wealth, may justly point to its temples of State endowment and benevolence as monuments of a wise legislation, and every tax-payer may rejoice that he has contributed something, be it ever so little, to objects so sacred, humane and just.

SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.

Of a kindred character to this subject, I desire to recommend the reasonable appropriation for the establishment of a School for the training of Idiots. My predecessor, Gov. Bissell, in his last messages, warmly commended this subject, but it has thus far failed to be acted upon, to the disappointment, there is reason to believe, of citizens in all parts of the State where persons of this class are to be found. Of our American population, it is estimated that one in every thousand is so deficient in physical and intellectual developement as to be unfit for training in our ordinary schools. Indeed, it has been supposed until lately, that they were incapable of instruction altogether. Well tried experiments, however, in many of the States, and in Europe, have demonstrated that a large portion of this class is capable of such development as to make them orderly and self-supporting instead of helpless and dependent. It is estimated there are sixteen hundred persons of this class in Illinois, and that one-third of that number are at the present time of such an age and condition as to be fit subjects for training, such as is especially adapted to improve their condition. A very moderate appropriation is all that would be necessary until the usefulness of the enterprise was equally demonstrated; and believing that every child of the State has a claim upon it for the means of developing his facilities so as to bring them into useful and healthy exercise, I recommend that the appropriation be made.

STATE LANDS.

The State owns several tracts of land, known as seminary lands. Several thousand acres of those lands are in Cook County, now in occupation of German families who have been in possession of ten or fifteen years, and not knowing the exact position of the lands, they have made extensive improvements upon the same. The lands ought to be brought into market, giving the occupants some kind of pre-emption right, providing they pay a fair price for the same. I am informed that such a measure would greatly relieve a large number of worthy families, while the interest of the State, it is believed, would not suffer thereby.

EDUCATION.

For a view of the practical workings of the Common School law, and the past, present and prospective condition of our beneficent system of public instruction, I must refer you to the biennial report of the State Superintendent. That report reveals the gratifying fact that amid all the hindrances incident to a system so recently inaugurated in the commonwealth and to a period of great financial depression, the vast interests of popular education have kept steadily advancing, and the results thus far have more than vindicated the wisdom and justified the expectations of those humane and patriotic friends of the cause who, less than six years ago, secured the adoption of the first free school system of Illinois. The prudent and conservative policy recommended by the Superintendent has my hearty approbation. While the workings of the law may perhaps be improved by slight modification in some particulars, it is not deemed expedient to disturb any of the cardinal features of the system at the present session of the General Assembly. The suggestion of the report, that it is better to bear for a time with minor imperfections until experience, that sure criterion of the wisdom and adequacy of any legislative policy, shall have demonstrated the necessity and character of fundamental changes, and prepared the public mind for them, than to unsettle the system, impair its efficiency, and perplex its officers by frequent changes and hasty legislation, cannot be too earnestly recommended to your consideration. The present system as a whole is working well, and since its principles and the duties of performing them have been explained and applied in the clear and practical expositions and instructions contained in the official circulars of the Superintendent's complaints respecting the obscurities of the law and dissatisfaction with its leading provisions have, as I am informed, steadily and rapidly diminished, a spirit of general acquiescence in the practical operations of the system prevails throughout the State, and the opinion is very generally expressed that no radical change in the act should be attempted at this time.

The Normal University, standing as it does, at the head of the free school system, and established to prepare here, at home, upon the soil of our own State, a corps of well trained teachers for the common schools of the State, should continue to receive the fostering care of the Legislature. The relations of the University to the ultimate success of the whole scheme of education, must commend its interests to the favorable regard of those who look for the highest development of the latter. The special professional training of teachers is no longer an experiment. Both its wisdom and necessity have been established by the educational history and experience of the most enlightened States of Europe, as well as of our own country. With the largest and most completely equipped Normal School building in the United States, a corps of faithful, scientific and energetic teachers, and a philosophic and comprehensive course of study fully inaugurated, the University is prepared to enter upon a career of great and rapidly increasing usefulness. The views in the Superintendent's report in relation to this institution have my entire approval, and are respectfully commended to your notice.

The wisdom of the policy which established the Department of Public Instruction as a coordinate branch of the State Government can no longer be questioned. The unparalleled development of the educational interests of the State since the adoption of the present system, abundantly demonstrates that every system of agencies must have a recognized head to render its operations harmonious and efficient. In no department of the State is this more needed than in the difficult and complicated duties connected with public instruction. It gives variety and strength to the whole framework of the system, while by his power of advice, interpretation and pacific intervention, the superintendent assists the local officers in their duties, harmonizes the conflicting interests and opinions, avoids litigation, and thus saves the useless expenditure of a large amount of money. This view is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of educational men from every part of the State. Considerations of economy and efficacy, and an enlightened regard for the welfare of the educational interests of the State, which are second to none in importance, not only require the continuance of the Department of Public Instruction as now organized, but increased facilities for doing its appropriate work. The labors of the office are onerous, and must necessarily increase with the expansion of the system. The present incumbent, compelled to chose between the neglect of some of his official duties and the use of his private means to enable him to perform them, has not hesitated to adopt the latter alternative. This is unworthy the great State of Illinois. Provision should be made by law for clerk hire and for necessary traveling expenses when engaged in strictly official business. The suggestion or project relative to the expediency of adding to the effective force of the Department so as to reach and direct the public mind by educational addresses, and afford useful aid in conducting a series of teachers' institutes, &c., seem to me to be prudent, practical and economical, and are therefore commended to your favorable attention.

The subject of school architecture, the evils which exist, and the remedy, are shown by the Superintendent, in a clear and convincing manner, and should command the consideration which their great importance demands. Without entering more into details, I again commend the whole subject of popular education to your careful and enlightened regard. It is a subject which is apt to be lost sight of by the politician, overshadowed by the more imposing functions of material growth and progress; but it underlies our whole political system, far outweighing all ephemeral questions of commerce and finance in its influence upon the ultimate greatness and glory of the country. I cannot close my remarks upon the subject of this report without high commendation of the invaluable labors of the State Superintendent. Those labors have been arduous and difficult, but he has discharged them faithfully, and with great ability.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A kindred subject to that of education is that of collecting and preserving the material for our past and future history. This has been done by the Chicago Historical Society, to which allusion was hitherto made by my predecessor, Gov. Bissell. This Society, by unparalleled industry, has already a large collection of works upon the Earliest Exploration and Settlement of the West, and especially of our own State, with numerous files of newspapers, some of them dating back to the organization of the State Government, and also many manuscripts, preserving the history of early events obtained from our older citizens. It contains at this time a collection of 30,000 volumes. The public spirited men who conceived and have carried on the enterprise have rendered a service for which they deserve to be held in grateful remembrance by ourselves and our posterity. I respectfully suggest the enactment of a law requiring the Secretary of State to furnish to this Society, one hundred copies of all documents printed by each General Assembly, for the purpose of exchange with other Societies for similar documents and other valuable works.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEY.

A work has recently been inaugurated by the leading naturalists of the State which, if prospered, will doubtless prove to be of great advantage to our educational interest. I refer to the Scientific Survey now going on under the direction of the Illinois Natural History Society. Large collections in the various departments of Natural History have been already made within our State limits. These specimens are now being deposited and carefully arranged in the Museum of the State Normal University, where they will serve for purposes of education in that institution, and will also furnish, as the work goes on, new sources of useful knowledge to our citizens.

THE CURRENCY.

The subject of the currency, so deeply affecting all the channels of business and trade, is perhaps as difficult of solution as any which will come before you. A large majority of the people are unfamiliar with the system and details of banking, and they place their confidence in the paper of Banks from a reliance upon the wisdom and integrity of their representatives in surrounding it with such safeguards as will insure its prompt redemption. All classes have a deep interest in the question, what are they to receive for the products of their skill and industry? The question is not now whether it were better to resort to silver and gold than to use representative values. The currency is in circulation. Can any measures be adopted by this Assembly which will, directly or indirectly, ward off those financial embarrassments, or, at least, mitigate their influences? I am aware that it is a troublous question, and one which has perplexed the ablest minds and is doubtless fraught with difficulty in the minds of the most skillful financiers of your body. That we are at the mercy of speculators, stockbrokers and panic-makers, and subject to great losses by reason of fluctuations in the value of our circulation, the past and present experience of the country fully confirms.

I can only suggest some measures which appear to my mind worthy of your consideration, and trust that the whole subject will engage your attention, and that after a discussion of its merits, you may wisely adopt such a course as will correct the evils from which we suffer. I recommend, as an amendment to the law, that banks should redeem their circulation at some central point, specified, for instance, at such rate as will remunerate them for the necessary expense incurred by this plan. What that rate should be I am not prepared to say. That this amendment might temporarily disturb the value of the circulation will readily be seen, inasmuch as the practical effect would be to bring all upon equal terms, and those that could not nor would not comply, would be necessarily discarded and put in liquidation.

The apprehension of the forced sale of securities would, for a time, disturb their value, but I apprehend that it would be a system of purification, and if it should reduce our twelve millions of circulation very materially would not in the end be an objection. Loss might, and probably would, be incurred by bill holders to some extent, but the question naturally arises whether they shall lose something now and hereafter gain, or be constantly losing. I recommend also that securities hereafter to be deposited in trust for issues, be restricted to Illinois and United States bonds. At an earlier date many objections might have been urged against this provision, but now that our circulation is twelve millions, few, I presume, will be disposed to complain, should this sum total receive no increase for years to come. As the value of United States securities has depreciated very materially for the past few weeks, it might be wise to restrict to Illinois bonds exclusively; but we may reasonably hope that a new administration will place the Government debt upon such a basis as will command the confidence of capital at home and abroad. By this policy the bonds of our State would be absorbed for banking purposes, and thus withdrawn from market to a considerable extent, and would consequently be less subject to rapid fluctuations of value. For additional protection to the public and bankers, as well as for the satisfaction of our State officers, I would suggest the propriety of instituting a quarterly or semi-annual examination of the bonds which are deposited as securities for their issues. As no one will question the integrity of our present excellent Auditor and Treasurer, and as I feel assured that such examination would be cordially approved by them, justice to demand that no precaution should be neglected to preserve intact these securities. I would also recommend that provision be made against illegal transfers or removals of bonds from the custody of the State Treasurer, by the use of a stamp or seal or other identification which would prevent their being negotiated. Any imperfection in the law which prevents creditors of banks, whether bill-holders or creditors in any form, from recovering their just claims from the stockholders, should be remedied, and the intent of the law with regard to the personal liability of stockholders should be made explicit and unequivocal. With regard to the matter of redemption, inasmuch as all representative money is more or less valuable in proportion to the expense of its convertibility, it becomes a question of some importance, how much latitude should be allowed for liberal dealing with the banks. I am not prepared to suggest any additional measure upon this point, but, should the Legislature, after a full investigation, find no constitutional objection to such a change in the existing law as would compel redemption at some designated point, the measure proposed would, in my judgment, tend to relieve from many of our embarassments. Any measure that can be adopted, improving the present law, will be appreciated by the people.

Many radical changes might be made, even to the adoption of an entirely new system, though I question the propriety of such measures now. Too much legislation upon our Banking law would perhaps be as injurious as none, and in view of the fact that but a small loss has, as yet, been sustained by the liquidation of Illinois banks, I am not disposed to suggest too stringent measures, being well assured that no legislation will effectually prevent the evil effects of financial panics originating in purely political excitement. I readily confess to only a partial investigation of this subject, as well as to little familiarity with the business of Banking, and, therefore, turn the whole subject over to the General Assembly, composed as it is of a fair representation of the business talent of the State, trusting that your united wisdom may prove successful in providing, in some degree, against the heavy sacrifice to which our citizens are exposed.

THE MILITIA.

The particular attention of the Legislature is invited to the importance of an immediate organization of our militia, and the repeal of the present law is recommended. Under the present system all the arms issued to this State by the General Government, representing a value of over $300,000, have been lost beyond recovery, and we have not to-day in the State two hundred serviceable muskets; and the entire uniformed militia of the State will not muster eight hundred men. The wisdom and experience gained in the past have demonstrated the importance of an efficient force at the disposal of the government, and while the spirit of our institutions is justly hostile to a large standing army, yet it contemplates the latent existence of this force in the people, organized and effective as a militia. The days have passed away when almost every man was accustomed to the rifle and forced to depend upon it for protection against savages and wild beasts, and when it was necessary that every cabin should be a fortress, and every man, yea every woman, a soldier. Almost every citizen then was armed; but what was then the rule is now the exception, and where once in case of attack a sort of guerilla warfare was resorted to from necessity, we should now be compelled to act in large bodies against disciplined troops, experienced officers, and all the improved science and machinery of war. Notwithstanding the ardent hopes of the lovers of peace, that the progress of Christian civilization would dispel the desolating scourge, yet even now civilized Europe is the theatre of continental war, and the most enlightened nations are liable to contingencies in which the appeal to the sword is the only reliance for the defence of the lives and property of the people, the maintenance of order and the execution of the laws. Several of the States have adopted the plan of an active militia, consisting of volunteer companies which have their annual encampments in divisions, brigades or regiments, to be brought occasionally into one grand State encampment. On these occasions the troops receive the benefit of extended marches, of thorough drill and discipline, training in the habits of physical endurance, prompt movements, manly bearing and mutual reliance, and in the cultivation of that *esprit du corps* which results from military associations. Massachusetts to-day has a citizen soldiery of 6,000 volunteers ready, at the beat of drum, to oppose itself as a wall of fire against foreign aggression, or in the enforcement of the power and authority of the Government. Therefore I commend such a law as shall secure an efficient organization as well as instruction, armament, equipment and uniform of our citizen soldiery. Some organization based upon the system of volunteers, it is believed, will be of benefit to the State, aside from any purposes of war, because it would encourage a system of physical training, and the cultivation of a manly, independent spirit among our youth, and raise up in our midst a generation of men taught to reverence the law, accustomed to obedience and discipline, and qualified for service in all emergencies.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

In the present crisis of National affairs there would be little practical utility in arguing the question, whether this party or that is more to be blamed and held responsible for the dangers which threaten the country. Whether the trouble be attributable to the aggressions of slavery, to the ravings of fanaticism, or to other provoking causes, are questions the discussion of which would only tend to increase and aggravate party differences without allaying the public disquiet, and would be neither patriotic nor prudent. Yet it is a truth of solemn import that, in the midst of prosperity unparalled, and on the very occasion when the President of the people's choice is about to be placed in the chair to which he has been constitutionally elected, the loyal citizens of the United States are startled by treasonable outcries of secession and disunion, and find themselves compelled to consider new difficulties, resulting perhaps indirectly from the old, but more directly traceable to an avowed hostility to any, union of the people of the United States that is not pledged to extend and perpetuate the institution of slavery. However it may be true of the disaffected masses, we may safely say of their leaders that their object is disunion, and that while there is a hope of affecting it, nothing else will content the men who have conspired to raise the storm that is around us. It is lamentable that such seditionists should have been as successful as they have been in persuading their constituents to a course of hostile demonstration towards the Government of the nation, and it will be among the most difficult and delicate tasks of that Government to deal with the disorder, and prevent its mischiefs. The fraternal relation of the States never should be forgotten; and while the supreme authority of the Union in all matters committed to it by the Constitution can never be yielded to any pressure, we may cherish the hope that measures of coercion will not become necessary to restore the disaffected to obedience. I forbear to refer to much that has been said and done by refractory leaders to inflame the differences between the population of the slave and free labor States, convinced as I am that if the people of the South could be truly informed of the character of that Northern opinion which has been so misrepresented to them by designing demagogues, they could not be induced to assail the Union which their fathers established. Finding that all their interests would still be protected and their rights maintained; they would disdain to clamor because the outside Territories of the Union were not to be surrendered to a policy that would retard their settlement and postpone the era when they might be admitted to the galaxy of States. It is not true that the result of the late election establishes any new relation or principle in the administration of the Government. [illegible] their interests [illegible] they have declared themselves [illegible] morally and socially opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free, but they have not made this declaration in a spirit of hostility to the people of the South. The principle is older than the Constitution; has subsisted under and conjointly with the Constitution in every period of its history, bearing with it the sanction of Washington and Jefferson and their successors in the Executive office; and the late election has only brought out its successful reaffirmance by a majority of the voters of the Union. The declaration by no means discriminates against the Southern people. It is doubtless very true that amidst the vast prosperity which, in common with the citizens of the other States, our Southern brethren have enjoyed, the rewards to them of the labor of their slaves have greatly increased, and we should not, perhaps, be surprised that their attachment to institutions which foster such labor has become so strong and partial as to influence their conduct in all political relations. Instead of regarding slavery as it was regarded in the early periods of their histories as an evil to be tolerated from the necessity of the case with the hope of its ultimate extinction, they now commend it as a blessing, a good to the slave and the master, to government and to society, a perfect form of civilization that is to endure forever. On the other hand, the people of the free States are impressed with the belief that slavery is wrong and is destructive of the highest progress of religion, morality, industry and refinement. But this contrast of antagonistic opinions is not inconsistent with the permanent and prosperous union of the States, because each State is free to cherish its preference, while the Federal Government cannot interfere or intrude upon the institutions peculiar to the States. It is the striking nature of our political Union that while each member of the confederacy may exercise the sovereign right of deciding for itself what its domestic institutions shall be, it may also have the secure protection which the united power of all can give against enemies at home or abroad—thus forming a sisterhood of States differing as the flowers of their various climates differ in beauty and fragrance, but all instinct with one sentiment of rising greatness, and forever united under one constitution, the bulwark of their safety, strength and glory. The institutions of the free labor States are institutions of our choice and hearty preference. The people of those States believe, and I, unhesitatingly, adopt the sentiment, that there is ever between freedom and slavery an irrepressible conflict, in which slavery must decline and ultimately yield. I believe it cannot exist forever. Die it must, sooner or later—die, that the philosophy of history may be demonstrated—die, that man's most cherished hopes may not wither—die, that God's eternal justice may be vindicated. But it by no means follows that slave States and free States may not be associated in the same confederacy, and united under such a wise Constitution as ours, with every right secure and every institution safe. It is in the States where slavery exists that this irrepressible conflict is going on, and where freedom is finally to triumph; not, it is hoped and believed, by the insurrection of the slave and the blood of the master, but by the voluntary act of the people of the Slave States at the behest of an advancing civilization. Such was the conflict in those States of the old thirteen, which became free by their own voluntary emancipation. Believing this, we are conscious of no unkind feeling towards our brethren in the Slave States. Our faith is as strong as ever that the present discord once settled, the utmost kindness and fraternity may exist between the people of the Slave and Free States, and the era of good feeling be restored, the nation may continue its triumphant march to its grand destiny: The Free States, under the invigorating force of free labor, to advance to the most perfect civilization the world has seen, while the Border States first, and finally the Cotton States, will be induced by their own convictions of its advantages, to commence the work of emancipation, until the slaves shall be transferred to tropical climes more congenial to their nature, and every cause of discord be forever removed. In view of such, or some other peaceful solution of the question of African slavery in the United States likely to occur, it is certainly no dangerous fanaticism to say that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction, and that the States are not destined permanently to remain half slave and half free.

Whatever may have been the divisions of parties hitherto, the people of Illinois will, with one accord, give their assent and firm support to two propositions: First, that obedience to the Constitution and the laws must be insisted upon and enforced as necessary to the existence of the Government. Second, that the election of a Chief Magistrate of the nation, in strict conformity with the Constitution, is no sufficient cause for the release of any State from any of its obligations to the Union. A minority of the people may be persuaded that a great error has been committed by such election, but for relief in such contingency, the Constitution looks to the efficacy of frequent elections, and has placed it in the power of the people to remove their agents and servants at will. The working of our Government is based upon the principles of the indisputable rights of majorities. To deny the right of those who have constitutionally succeeded, by ballot, to stations only to be so occupied, is not merely unfair and unjust, but revolutionary; and for a party which has constitutionally triumphed, to surrender the powers it has won, would be an ignoble submission, a degredation of manhood, a base desertion of the people's service, which should inevitable consign it to the scorn of all christendom and the infamy of history. The American people need no assurance that the Republican party, valuing as it ought the triumph it has won, will never be disposed to yield its honors or avoid its duties.

They not only claim, but intend to have the Administration for the period of time alotted to them by the Constitution. To give shape and form to their purpose of resistance, the dissatisfied leaders of the South Carolina movement have revived the doctrine long since exploded, that a State may nullify a law of Congress and secede from the Union at pleasure. Such a doctrine can never for a moment be permitted. Its admission would be fatal to the existence of government—would dissolve all the relations which bind the people together, and reduce to anarchy the order of the Republic. This is a government entered into by the people of the whole country in their sovereign capacity; and although it have the sanction also of a compact between sovereign States, does not receive its chief support from that circumstance, but from the original and higher action of the people themselves. This Union cannot be dissolved by one State, nor the people of one State, nor of a dozen States. This government was designed to be perpetual, and can be dissolved only by revolution. Secession is disunion. Concede to South Carolina the right to release her people from the duties and obligations belonging to their citizenship, and you annihilate the sovereignty of the Union by prostrating the ability to secure allegiance. Could a government which could not vindicate itself, and which had exhibited such a sign of weakness, command respect or long maintain itself? If that State secede, why may not California and Oregon? and with better reason, because they are remote from the capital and separated by uninhabitated wildernesses and vast mountain ranges, and may have an independent commerce with the shores and islands of the Pacific, and the marts of the Indies. Why may not Pennsylvania secede and dispute our passage to the seaboard through her territory? Why may not Louisiana constitute herself an independent nation and dictate to the people of the Northwest the onerous terms upon which her millions of agricultural and industrial products might find a transit through the Mississippi and be delivered to the commerce of the world? It will be admitted that the Territory of Louisiana, acquired in 1803, for the purpose of securing to the people of the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi, could never have seceded; yet it is pretended that when that Territory has so perfected its municipal organization as to be admitted into the Union as a State, with powers and privileges equal to the other States, she may at pleasure repudiate the Union and forbid to the other States the free navigation which was purchased at the cost of all, not for Louisiana, but for all the people of the United States. A claim so presumptuous and absurd could never be acquiesced in. The blood of the gallant sons of Kentucky and Tennessee was freely spent to defend New Orleans and the Mississippi River from a foreign foe, and it is memorable that the Chieftain who rescued that city from sacking, was the same who, at a later date, by his stern and patriotic rebuke, dispersed the ranks of disunionists in the borders of South Carolina. Can it be for a moment supposed that the people of the Valley of the Mississippi will ever consent that the great River shall flow for hundreds of miles through a foreign jurisdiction, and they be compelled, if not to fight their way in the face of the forts frowning upon its Banks to submit to imposition and annoyance of arbitrary taxes and exorbitant duties to be levied upon their commerce? I believe that before that day shall come, either shore of the Father of Waters will be a sepulchre of the slain; and, with all its cities in ruins and the cultivated fields upon its sloping sides laid waste, it shall roll its foaming tide in solemn grandeur as at the dawn of creation. I know I speak for Illinois and, I believe, for the northwest, when I declare them a unit in the unalterable determination of the millions occupying the great basis drained by the Mississippi, to permit no portion of that stream to be controlled by a foreign jurisdiction. If wearied by the present clamors and panics accompanying these ceaseless threats of secession, any good citizen has suffered himself to entertain a thought that the peace and unity of the Nation might be promoted by the withdrawal of the dissatisfied State or States, let him remember that this Union is an inheritance from our fathers to be transmitted by us to our posterity, and that the great hope of downtrodden humanity throughout the world, is in its permanence. Let us never forget the solemn warnings of the father of his country, that we should accustom ourselves to think and speak of the Union as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned. So deeply impressed were Jackson, Webster and Clay with the conviction that the durability and efficiency of our free institutions depended upon a perpetual, unbroken Union, that they have left, upon many a page of the national history, most eloquent warnings that the thought, even, that the Union could be dissolved, was never to be entertained. The veteran Cass has said that the man who believed this Union could be broken up without bloodshed has read history to little purpose. As we love our common country in all its blessings of climate and culture, its mountains, valleys and streams; as we cherish its poetry and the world's only Washington; as we love the grand old flag—sign of the free heart's only home—that is cheered and hailed in every sea and haven of the world, let us swear that its glories shall never be dimmed, that there shall be no secession, no disunion, and that the American people shall be one and united, now and forever. I believe and trust it is to be the mission of those to whom the people have lately committed, for a period, the interests of this nation, to administer public affairs upon the theory of the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Government organized under it. No matter how vociferously South Carolina may declare that the Union is dissolved, and that she and other States are out of the Confederacy, no recognition whatever is due to her self-assumed independence in this regard. It took seven years to establish our independence. The precious boon purchased by patriot blood and treasure was committed to us for enjoyment, to be transmitted to our posterity with the most solemn injunctions that man has the power to lay on. By the Grace of God we will be faithful to the trust. For seven years yet to come, at least, will we struggle to maintain a perfect Union, a Government of one people in one nation, under one Constitution.

The question is, what is to be done? As to compromise, if it means that we must outrage the sentiment of the civilized world by conceding that slavery is a blessing, that we may not hope for its ultimate extinction, that it may go into the free territories under the protection of the Constitution—if these are the grounds upon which the difficulties are to be settled, then they never will be settled. Plainness and truth require us to say that the only pacification to which the people of this State could accede, would be upon the principles upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected—that the Constitution [illegible] must be obeyed as it is, all its [illegible] provisions enforced according to a fair and honest interpretation of its meaning, and that slavery is a local and State institution, and nothing else. It is time we had a better understanding with our Southern brethren. If there are aggressions by the Northern States, let them be shown, and we pledge the faithful endeavors of the people of this State to redress past wrongs and prevent their repetition in future. But such grievances should be pointed out and proved before we can redress them. It also must be acknowledged that such complaints come with a bad grace from those States where it is notorious that citizens of the Free States are almost daily exposed to insult, imprisonment and often death from the violence of irresponsible individuals. That clause of our Constitution granting to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, is just as sacred and binding as is the clause for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the same obligations rest upon Congress to enforce the one as the other. American citizenship affords to him who possesses the boon efficient protection in every civilized foreign nation in the world, and even among barbarians. The faintest cry of even an adopted citizen, on the most distant sea, as in the case of Martin Kosta, is the talisman of protection, and Austrian myrmidons shrink back in terror before the flutter of the ever glorious stars and stripes.—And in these States shall the life of a man be unsafe who entertains the opinions of Washington and Jefferson on the subject of slavery? If it shall be said, in extenuation of this intolerable grievance, that the States in which it exists are peculiarly situated, that their peculiar institutions render it unsafe to tolerate freedom of speech, or the presence of suspicious persons among them, we reply that we have no right or desire to disturb their peculiar institutions, but that we cannot and will not relinquish our right to the protection of the laws under the Constitution of our common country, and that if their peculiar institutions are such as render such violations of individual right necessary and unavoidable, then certainly we may be excused from favoring any such line of policy as will have a tendency to extend them to any spot on earth where they do not already exist. We should resolve, in the spirit of fraternal kindness, to discharge every duty that belongs to us. I am not aware that the people of Illinois are justly chargeable with delinquency in their relations to the people of any other State of the Union, and with respect to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, about which accusations in vague and general terms are so often mode against us, I am not able to find that we have failed in duty. It has been as faithfully administered in Illinois as our own statutes have been. Very many believe that the law might be more humane without being less efficient in its provisions, but none have or will connive at disobedience to it while it is the law of the land. It becomes every patriot to exert himself to the utmost to disabuse the popular mind of errors and to establish that enlightened mutual appreciation which alone is wanted to realize cordial and friendly relations necessary to the peace of the country. Therefore it is to be hoped that all the Legislatures of the Free States will at once repeal all laws which upon examination may be found in conflict with the letter or spirit of the Constitution, so that they may stand blameless in the eyes of the world, and have cause to hope for a relative magnanimity. Above all, as a most melancholy misapprehension of the sentiments of the North lies at the bottom of most of the mischief and dangers which beset us, and as the alienation is founded more upon delusions than facts, let all parties cordially unite to remove those misapprehensions and assure the South that the North has no design or purpose to interfere with slavery in the States, and entertains no hostility to the people of the Slave States. To the malcontents who would destroy the fair fabric of our Union, we owe only the punishment due to the outraged laws of the country. But to our friends among them, who have endeavored, thus far in vain, to stem the torrent of disunion and lawless violence, we owe every encouragement and assistance that can be rendered with due regard to honor and justice, and without the sacrifice of essential principles. Especially should the evidences of attachment of the border States to the Union challenge our admiration, and while we show men, everywhere, that we cannot recognize intimidation as a proper element of political action, we ought to display the magnanimity of victors, and go to the farthest verge of conciliation in the patriotic effort to restore peace and quiet to our distracted country. At all events, it is hoped that less will need to be done than many apprehended. There is hope that the sober second thought of the people of South Carolina, and of other disaffected States, may yet thwart the artifices of the ambitious men who would alienate us forever. South Carolina finds great perplexity in this hour of her belligerent wrath in the fact that she has found no enemy to fight, and no burden to cast off. The National Government is only felt by her citizens in the blessings it confers. They have no laws they themselves do not approve, and no rules they have not assisted to elect. They arm themselves when there is no enemy to assail, and manifest the greatest rage when a fort is evacuated which they were intending to take by force from the brave and sagacious Anderson and his sixty devoted soldiers. One day they declare the Constitution has no binding force upon them, and they cast it to the wind as so much worthless paper, and the next day recommend the same Constitution as a basis for a provisional Government for the new Confederacy they are seeking to inaugurate.

Now, no one will propose coercing South Carolina into sending representatives to Congress, but she is always to have the privilege of doing so if she will. Her people are not to be coerced into receiving the mails at the expense mainly of the other States, as heretofore. If they deprive themselves of these blessings, who shall complain but herself? If they discard the courts of the United States, with judges selected from their own people, paid by the General Government, they damage themselves most seriously; and it may be wise to indulge them for awhile in this self-inflicted punishment for their disloyalty. South Carolina, however, claims the rights to the forts of the United States, and to collect revenue from imports. Now, to open the ports of Charleston to free trade, is to open the whole country to free trade. Merchandise, once in the Union, can be transported to any part of the Republic. If South Carolina can only open one port, she can all; and she is not only sovereign at home, but throughout the nation—a position not soon to be conceded to a State which has not so many white inhabitants as one of the Congressional districts in the State of Illinois. Now, if South Carolina disunionists shall be guilty of the stupendous madness of resisting the United States officers in the collection of the revenue, can there be any doubt that the Government will have to use as much force as is necessary to enforce these laws? If Gen. Washington, at the head of the United States Army, in 1796, put down the Pennsylvania whisky rebellion—if Gen. Jackson, in 1832, quelled resistance to law by his proclamation of force—if Mr. Fillmore executed the Fugitive Slave Law at the point of the bayonet in the streets of Boston—if Mr. Buchanan, in 1859, called out the United States army to put down the seizure of the arsenals at Harper's Ferry—what shall be done with those who defiantly obstruct the execution of the laws at Charleston? If the laws are not executed, then the Government is a failure. I know not what the exigencies of the future may be, or what remedies it may be necessary to use; but the administration of the incoming President, I have no doubt, will be characterized by wisdom as well as firmness. He certainly will not forget that the people of all the United States, whether loyal or not, are citizens of the same Republic—component parts of the same integral Union. He never will forget, so long as he remembers his official oath, that the whole material of the government, moral, political, and physical, if need be, must be employed to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In such an event as this, I hesitate not to say that the General Assembly—without a dissenting voice, and the people of Illinois, would unanimously pledge the men and means of the State to uphold the Constitution and preserve the Union. To those who would distrust the loyalty of the American people to the Union, let the spontaneous response of the national heart, borne upon ten thousand streams of lightning, to the heroic Anderson, answer. It is perhaps impossible to tell what may be the exact result of this South Carolina nullification; but do what she will, conspire with many or few, I am confident that this Union of our fathers—a Union of intelligence, of freedom, of justice, of industry, of religion, of science and art—will in the end be stronger and richer and more glorious, renowned and free than it has ever been heretofore, by the necessary reaction of the crisis through which we are passing.

As to our own State, we are closely allied in origin, in kindred, in sympathy, in interest, in civilization and in destiny with many of both the slave and free States; and though young in years, we have learned to be proud of our origin and of our neighbors. Of our sister States, no State entered into the recent political campaign with more intense partisan prejudices and zeal than our own. Each opposing party nominated for the Presidency the favorite son not only of the State, but of the Northwest. We fought the canvass through to the hilt; but the moment the contest was decided, the world was at a loss to know which most to admire, the exuberant joy of the victors or the admirable gallantry, grace and dignity of the unsuccessful party.—We have put one of our champions into the Presidency; the other still stands in the Senate, places almost equal for usefulness which will achieve most honor to himself and good to his country and the world, time will decide. We will believe that neither will prove coward in the fight or traitor to the cause on the question of the Union of these States. They and all our people will be a unit. The foot of the traitor has never yet blasted the green sward of the State of Illinois. All the running waters of the Northwest are waters of freedom and union, and, come what will, as they glide to the great Gulf, they will ever, by the Ordinance of '87 and by the higher ordinance of Almighty God, bear only free men and free trade upon their bosoms, or their channels will be filled with the commingled blood of traitors, cowards and slaves.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Never has a General Assembly convened in this State when [illegible] State and Nation had more at stake. You will nerve yourselves to the work before you, from the reflection that when the storm beats on the ship, the skill of the pilot is displayed. It shall be my desire to co-operate in all measures for the public good, and, trusting that each of you will return to your constituents crowned with well-earned honors, and with the consciousness of your own hearts that the Public service has been promoted, I close by thanking you for your attention.

RICHARD YATES.

SPEECH OF HON. W. H. SEWARD

His Views on the Existing Crisis.

MR. PRESIDENT: Congress adjourned last summer amidst the auspices of national abundance, contentment, tranquility and happiness. It has reassembled this winter in the presence of derangement of business, and disturbance of public, as well as private credit, and in the face of seditious combinations to overthrow the Union.

GRAVE CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

The alarm is appalling, for the Union is not more the body than liberty is the soul of the nation. The American citizen has been accustomed to believe this Republic immortal. He shrinks from the sight of convulsions indicative of its sudden death. The report of our condition has gone over the seas, and we who have so long, and with so much complacency, studied the endless agitations of society in the Old World, believing ourselves exempt from such disturbances, now in our turn seem to be falling into momentous and disastrous revolution.

THE PRESENT A TIME FOR DELIBERATE ACTION.

I know how difficult it is to decide amid so many and so various counsels, as to what ought to be done, and even what can be done. Certainly, however, it is time for every Senator to declare himself. I, therefore, following the example of the noble Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson), avow my adherence to the Union in its integrity and in all its parts.

With my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either, as they may determine; in every event, whether of peace or of war; with every consequence of honor or dishonor; of life or death; although I lament the occasion, I hail with cheerfulness the duty of lifting up my voice among distracted debates, for my whole country and its inestimable Union.

DISUNION RAMPANT.

Hitherto the exhibitions of spirit and resolution, here as elsewhere, have been chiefly on the sid of disunion. I do not regret this.—Disunion is so unexpected and unnatural, that it must plainly reveal itself before its presence can be realized.

I like best also the courage that rises slowly under the pressure of severe provocation. If it be a Christian duty to forgive a stranger even seventy times seven offenses, it is the highest patriotism to endure, without complaint, the passionate waywardness of political brethren, so long as there is hope that they may come to a better end.

WHAT WILL NOT SAVE THE UNION.

I think it is easy to pronounce what measures or conduct will not save the Union. I agree with the honorable Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman,) that mere eulogiums will not save it, yet I think as prayer brings us nearer to God, though it cannot move Him towards us, so there is healing and saving virtue in every word of devotion to the Union that is spoken, and in every sigh that its danger draws forth. I know at least that like virtue it derives strength from every irreverent act that is committed, and every blasphemous phrase that is uttered against it. The Union cannot be saved by mutual criminations concerning our respective share of the responsibility for the present evils. He whose conscience acquits him will naturally be slow to accuse others whose co-operation he needs. History only can adjust the great account.

USELESSNESS OF DISCUSSING THEORIES.

A continuance of the debate on the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories will not save the Union. The opinions of parties and sections on that question have become dogmatical, and it is this circumstance that has produced the existing alienation. A truce, at least during the debate on the Union, is essential to reconciliation.

The Union cannot be saved by proving that secession is illegal or unconstitutional. Persons bent on a fearful step will not stand long enough on forms of law to be dislodged, and loyal men do not need such narrow ground to stand upon.

I fear that little more will be gained from discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce a seceding State into obedience. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether many seceding States have a right to coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in a dissolution.

IMPROBABILITY OF PEACEFUL SECESSION AND SUBSEQUENT RECONSTRUCTION.

I dread, as in my innermost soul I abhor, civil war. I do not know what the Union would be worth, if saved by the use of the sword. Yet for all this, I do not agree with those who, with a desire to avert that great calamity, advise a conventional or unopposed separation, with a view to what they call a reconstruction. It is enough for me, first, that in this plan, destruction goes before reconstruction; and secondly, that the strength of the vase in which the hopes of the nation are held, consists chiefly in its remaining unbroken.

COMPROMISES OF NO AVAIL NOW.

I know, indeed, that tradition favors this form of remedy, but it is essential to its success in any case that there be found a preponderating mass of citizens so far neutral on the issue which separates parties, that they can intervene, strike down clashing weapons, and compel an accommodation. Moderate concessions are not customarily asked by a force with guns in their battery, nor are liberal concessions apt to be given by an opposing force not less confident of its own right and its own strength. I think, also, that there is a prevailing conviction that legislative compromises which sacrifice honestly cherished principles, while they anticipate future exigencies, even if they do not assume extra constitutional powers, are less sure to avert imminent evils than they are certain to produce ultimately even greater dangers.

Indeed, Mr. President, I think it will be wise to discard two prevalent ideas or prejudices, namely: First, that the Union is to be saved by somebody in particular; and secondly, that it is to be saved by some cunning and insincere compact of pacification. It I remember rightly. I said something like this here so long ago as 1850, and afterwards in 1854.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The present danger discloses itself in this form: Discontented citizens have obtained political power in certain States, and they are using this authority to overthrow the Federal Government. They delude themselves with the belief that the State power they have acquired enables them to discharge themselves from allegiance to the whole Republic.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

The honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) says we have a right to coerce a State but we cannot. The President says that no State has a right to secede, but we have no constitutional power to make war against a State. The dilemma results from an assumption that those who, in such a case act against the Federal Government, act lawfully as a State, although manifestly they have perverted the power of the State to an unconstitutional purpose. A class of politicians in New England set up this theory and attempted to practice upon it in our war with Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to say that States must be kept within their constitutional sphere, by impulsion if they could not be held there by attraction. Secession was held to be inadmissable in the face of a public enemy.

SECESSION CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

But if it is untenable in one case it is necessarily so in all others. I fully admit, the originality, the sovereignty and independence of the several States within there sphere; but I hold the Federal Government to be equally original, sovereign and independent within its sphere, and the Government of the State can no more absolve the people residing in its limits from allegiance to the Union, than the Government of the Union can absolve them from allegiance to the State.

The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made pursuant thereof, are the supreme law of the land, paramount to all legislation of the States, whether made under the Constitution or by even their organic Conventions. The Union can be dissolved, but only by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, collected in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

DUTY OF CONGRESS.

Congress, in the present case, ought not to be impassive; it ought, if it can, redress any real grievance of the offended States, and then it ought to supply the President with all the means necessary to maintain the Union in the full exhibition and discreet exercise of its authority.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE.

Beyond this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people, and they are abundantly competent to discharge it. I propose, therefore, with great diffidence, to address myself to the country upon the momentous subject; asking a hearing, not less from the people within what are called the seceding, than from those who reside within the adhering States. Union is an old, fixed, settled habit of the American people, resulting from convictions of its necessity, and therefore not likely to be hastily discarded.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

The early States, while existing as Colonies, were combined, though imperfectly, through a common allegiance to the British crown. When that allegiance ceased, no one was so presumptuous as to suppose political existence compatible with disunion, and, therefore, on the same day that they declared themselves independent, they declared themselves also confederated States. Experience in war and in peace, from 1776 to 1787, only convinced them of the necessity of converting that loose confederacy into a more perfect, and a perpetual Union.

MODERATION OF OUR ANCESTORS.

They acted with a coolness very different from the intemperate conduct of those who now on one side threaten, and those on the other rashly defy disunion. They considered the continuance of the Union as a subject comprehending nothing less then the safety and welfare of all parts of which the country was composed, and the fate of an empire the most interesting in the world.

DISSOLUTION SUICIDAL.

I enter upon this subject of continuing the Union now, deeply impressed with the same generous and loyal conviction. How could it be otherwise, when instead of only thirteen, the country is now composed of thirty-three parts, and the empire embraces, instead of only four millions, no less than thirty millions of inhabitants? The founders of the Constitution, moreover, regarded the Union as no mere national or American interest. On the contrary, they confessed with deep sensibility that it seemed to them to have been reserved for the people of this country to decide whether societies of men are really capable of establishing good governments upon reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force.

They feared, therefore, that their failure to continue and perfect the Union would be a misfortune to the nations. How much more, sir, would its overthrow now be a calamity to mankind?

Some form of Government is indispensable here as elsewhere. Whatever form we have, every individual citizen and every State must cede to it some natural right, to invest the Government with the requisite power. The simple question, therefore, is for us now to decide, while laying aside all pique, passion and prejudices, whether it conduces more to the interests of the people of this country, for the general purposes of peace and war, commerce, inland and foreign, postal communications at home and abroad, the care and disposition of the public domain, colonization, the organization and admission of new States, and generally the enlargement of empire, to continue one nation under our present Constitution, than it would be to divide themselves into separate confederacies or States. Our country remains now as it was in 1787, composed not of detached and distant territories, but of one whole well connected and fertile region, lying within the temperate zone, with climates and soils hardly more various than those of France or Italy. This slight diversity quickens and amplifies manufactures and commerce. Our rivers and valleys, as improved by art, furnish us a system of highways unequalled in the world.

NO IRREPRESSIBLE CONFICT BETWEEN FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

The different forms of labor, if slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy. Notwithstanding recent vehement expressions and manifestations of intolerance in some quarters, produced by intense partisan excitement, we are, in fact, a homogeneous people, chiefly of one stock, with accessions well assimilated. We have practically only one language, one religion, one system of Government, and manners and customs common to all. Why, then, shall we not remain henceforth, as hitherto, one people?

SECURITY THE FIRST OBJECT OF SOCIETY.

The first object of every human society is safety or security, for which, if need be, they will and they must sacrifice every other. This security is of two kinds; one, exemption from foreign aggressions and influence; the other, exemption from domestic tyranny and sedition. Foreign wars come from either violations of treaties or domestic violence.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Union has thus far proved itself an almost perfect shield against such wars. The United States, continually enlarging their diplomatic acquaintance, have now treaties with France, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Mexico, Brazil, Austria, Turkey, Chili, Siam, Muscat, Venezuela, Peru, Greece, Sardinia, Ecuador, Hanover, Portugal, New Granada, Hesse-Cassel, Wurtemburg, China, Bavaria, Saxony, Nassau, Switzerland, Mecklenberg, Schwerin, Guatemala, the Hawaiian Islands, San Salvador, Borneo, Costa Rica, Bremen, the Argentine Confederation, Loo-Choo, Japan, Brunswick, Persia, Baden, Belgium and Paraguay.

Nevertheless, the United States within their entire existence under the Federal Constitution, have had flagrant wars with only four States, two of which were insignificant powers, on the coast of Barbary, and have had direct hostilities amounting to reprisals with only two or three more, and they are now at peace with the whole world.

DISUNION WOULD GREATLY INCREASE THE DANGERS OF FOREIGN WAR.

If the Union should be divided into only two Confederacies, each of them would need to make as many treaties as we have now, and of course, would be liable to give as many causes for war as we now do. But we know, from the sad experience of other nations, that disintegration, once begun, inevitably continues until even the greatest empire crumbles into many parts. Each confederation that shall ultimately arise out of the ruin of the Union, will have necessity for as many treaties as we now have, and will incur liabilities for war as often as we now do by breaking them. It is the multiplication of treaties and the want of confederation that makes war the normal condition of society in Western Europe and in Spanish America.

PEACE DEPENDENT ON POWER.

It is Union that, notwithstanding our worldwide intercourse, makes peace the habit of the American people. I will descend so low as to ask whether new confederacies would be able or willing to bear the grievous expense of maintaining the diplomatic relations which cannot be dispensed with except by withdrawing from foreign commerce. Our Federal Government is better able to avoid giving just cause for war than several confederacies, because it can conform the action of all the States to compacts. It can have only one construction, and only one tribunal to pronounce the construction of every treaty. Local and temporary interests and passions, of personal cupidity and ambition, can drive small confederacies or States, more easily than a great Republic, into indiscreet violation of treaties. The United States being a great and formidable power, can always secure favorable and satisfactory treaties. Indeed every treaty we have was voluntarily made. Small confederacies or States, must take such treaties as they can get, and give whatever treaties are exacted.

A humiliating or even unsatisfactory treaty is a chronic cause of foreign war. The chapter of wars resulting from unjustifiable causes, would, in case of division, amplify itself in proportion to the number of new confederacies and their irritability.

Our disputes with Great Britain about Oregon, the boundary of Maine, the patriot insurrection in Canada and the Island of San Juan, the border strifes between Texas and Mexico, the incursions of the late William Walker into Mexico and Central America; all these were cases in which war was prevented only by the imperturbability of the Federal Government. This Government not only gives fewer causes of war, whether just or unjust, than smaller confederacies would, but it always has a greater ability to accommodate them by the exercise of more coolness and courage; the use of more various and more liberal means, and the display, if need be, of greater force. Every one knows how placable we ourselves are in controversies with Great Britain, France and Spain, and yet how exacting we have been in our intercourse with New Granada, Paraguay and San Juan de Nicaragua.

THE SAFETY OF EACH OF THE STATES THE SAFETY OF ALL.

Mr. President, no one will dispute our forefathers' maxim that the common safety of all is the safety of each of the States. While they remain united, the Federal Government combines all the materials and all the forces of the several States; organizes their defences on one general principle; harmonizes and assimilates them with one system; watches for them with a single eye, which it turns in all directions, and moves all agents under the control of one executive head. A nation so constituted is safe against assault or even insult. War produces always a speedy exhaustion of money and a severe strain upon credit. The treasuries and credits of small confederacies would often prove inadequate. Those of the Union are always ample.

DOMESTIC HOSTILITIES OF THE DISUNITED STATES.

I have thus far kept out of view the relations which must arise between the Confederacies themselves. They would be small and inconsiderable nations, bordering on each other, and therefore, according to all political philosophy, natural enemies. In addition to the many treaties which each must make with foreign powers, and the causes of war which they would give by violating them, each of the Confederacies must also maintain treaties with all the others, and so be liable to give them frequent offense. They would necessarily have different interests resulting from their establishment of different policies of revenue, of mining, manufactures and navigation, of immigration, and perhaps the slave trade. Each would stipulate with foreign nations for advantages peculiar to itself, and injurious to its rivals.

INCESSANT WAR THE RESULT OF DISUNION.

If, indeed, it were necessary that the Union should be broken up, it would be in the last degree important that the new Confederacies to be formed should be as nearly as possible equal in strength and power, that mutual fear mutual respect, might inspire them with caution against mutual offense. But such equality would not long be maintained. One Confederacy would rise in the scale of political importance, and the others would view it thenceforward with envy and apprehension. Jealousies would bring on frequent and retaliatory wars, and all these wars, from the peculiar circumstances of the Confederacies, would have the nature and character of civil war.

THE BALANCE OF POWER ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Dissolution, therefore, is for the people of this country perpetual civil war. To mitigate it, and obtain occasional rest, what else could they accept but the system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations dictate the very terms on which all the others shall be content to live. When this hateful system should fail at last, foreign nations would intervene, now in favor of one, and then in aid of another, and thus our country having expelled all European powers from the continent, would relapse into an aggravated form of its colonial experience, and like Italy, Turkey, India and China become the theatre of trans-Atlantic intervention and rapacity. If, however, we grant to the new Confederacies exemption from complications among each other, and with foreign States, still there is too much reason to believe that not one of them could long maintain a Republican form of government.

DISUNION AND THE CONTINUANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN SYSTEM.

Universal suffrage and the absence of a standing army, is essential to the republican system. The world is yet to see a single self-sustaining State of that kind, or even any confederations of such States except our own. Canada leans on Great Britain not unwillingly, and Switzerland is guaranteed by interested monarchical States. Our own experiment has thus far been successful, because by the continual addition of new States, the influence of each of the members of the Union is constantly restrained. No one, of course, can foretell the way and manner of travel, but history indicates with unerring certainty, the end which the several confederacies would reach. Licentiousness would render life intolerable, and they would sooner or later purchase tranquility and domestic safety by the surrender of liberty, and yield themselves up to the protection of military despotism.

A MILITARY DESPOTISM BEGUN IN THE SOUTH.

Indulge me, sir, in one or two details under this head. First, it is only sixty days since this disunion movement began. Already those who are engaged in it, have canvassed with portentous freedom, the possible recombinations of the States, when disserved, and the feasible alliances of those recombinations with European nations; alliances as unnatural, and which would prove ultimately as pestilential to society here, as that of the Tlascalans with the Spaniards who promised them revenge upon their ancient enemies, the Aztecs.

THE DANGERS OF A SERVILE WAR.

Secondly, This disunion movement arises in another view out of the relation of African slaves to the domestic population of the country. Freedom is to them as to all mankind, the chief object of desire. Hitherto, under the operation of the Union, they have practically remained ignorant of the controversy, especially of its bearing on themselves. Can we hope that flagrant civil war will rage among ourselves in their very presence, and yet that they will remain stupid and idle spectators? Does history furnish us any satisfactory instruction upon the horrors of civil war among a people so brave, so skillful in arms, so earnest in conviction, and so intent in purpose as we are?

Is it a mere chimera which suggests an aggravation of those horrors beyond endurance, when on either side there shall occur the intervention of an uprising, ferocious African slave population of four, or six, perhaps [illegible] twenty millions? The opinions of mankind change, and with them the policies of nations.

GROWING HOSTILITY TO SLAVERY.

One hundred years ago, all the commercial European States were engaged in transferring negro slaves from Africa to this hemisphere. To-day all those States are firmly set in hostility to the extension, and even to the practice of slavery. Opposition to it takes two forms. One, European, which is simple, direct abolition, effected if need be, by compulsion; the other, American, which seeks to arrest the [illegible] and resist the entrance of African slave trade [illegible] domestic slavery into Territories [illegible] yet unknown, while it leaves the disposition of existing slavery to the considerate action of the States by which it is retained.

THE UNION THE PROTECTION OF THE SLAVE OWNER.

It is the Union that restricts the opposition to Slavery in this country within these limits. If dissolution prevail, what guarantee shall there be against the full development here of the fearful and uncompromising hostility to Slavery which elsewhere pervades the world, of which the recent invasion of Virginia was an illustration?

NATIONAL GREATNESS INSEPARABLE FROM NATIONAL UNION.

Mr. President, I have designedly dwelt so long on the probable effects of disunion upon the safety of the American people, as to leave me little time to consider the other evils which must follow in its train; but practically the loss of safety involves every other form of public calamity. When the guardian angel has taken flight, everything is lost. Dissolution would not only arrest but extinguish the greatness of our country. Even separate confederacies could not exist and endure; they could severally preserve no share of the common prestige of the Union. If the constellation is to be broken up, the stars whether scattered widely apart or grouped in small clusters, will therefore shed forth feeble glimmerings and lurid lights. Nor will great achievements be possible for the new confederacies. Dissolution would signalize its triumph by acts of wantonness which would shock and astound the world. It would provincialize Mount Vernon, and give this Capitol over to dissolution, at the very moment when the dome is rising over our heads that was to be crowned with the statue of Liberty.

DISUNION THE DESTRUCTION OF WEAK REPUBLICS.

After this there would remain for disunion no act of stupendous infamy to be committed. No petty confederacy that should follow the United States can prolong or even renew the majestic drama of national progress.

A NATION'S THRENODY.

Perhaps it is to be arrested because its sublimity is incapable of continuance. Let it be so, if we have indeed become degenerate after Washington, and the inflexible Adams, Henry, and the peerless Hamilton, Jefferson, and the majestic Clay, Webster, and the acute Calhoun, Jackson, the modest Taylor, and Scott, who rises in greatness under the burden of years, and Franklin, and Fulton, and Whitney, and Morse, have all performed their parts, let the curtain fall! While listening to these debates I have sometimes forgotten myself in making their contrasted effects upon the page who customarily stands on the dais before me, and the venerable Secretary who sits behind him. The youth exhibits intense, but pleased emotion in the excitement, while at every irreverent word the aged man's eyes are suffused with tears. Let him weep no more. Rather rejoice, for yours has been a lot of rare felicity. You have seen and been a part of all the greatness of your country, the towering national greatness of all the world. Weep only you, and weep with all the bitterness of anguish, who are just stepping on the threshold of life, for that greatness perishes prematurely, and exists not for you nor for me, nor for any that shall come after us! The public prosperity—how could it survive the storm? Its elements are industry, in the culture of every fruit, mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstacle and has no end; invention that ranges throughout the domain of nature; increase of knowledge as broad as the human mind can explore, perfection of art as high as human genius can reach, and social refinement working for the renovation of the world.

DISSOLUTION AND DESOLATION.

How could our successors prosecute these noble objects in the midst of brutalizing civil conflict? What guarantees will capital invested for such purposes have that will outweigh the premium offered by political and military ambition? What leisure will the citizens find for study, or invention, or art, under the reign of conscription? Nay, what interest in them will society feel when fear and hate shall have taken possession of the national mind! Let the miner in California take heed, for its golden wealth will become the prize of the nation who can command the most iron. Let the borderer take care, for the Indian will again lurk around his dwelling. Let the pioneer come back into our denser settlements, for the railroad, the post-road, the telegraph, advance not one furlong further into the wilderness.

With standing armies, consuming the substance of our people on the land, and our naval and our postal steamers withdrawn from the ocean, who will protect or respect, or who will even know by name our petty confederacies.

OUR NAVY.

The American man-of-war is a noble spectacle. I have seen it enter an ancient port in the Mediterranean. All the world wondered at it, and talked of it. Salutes of artillery from forts and shipping in the harbor saluted its flag. Princes and Princesses, and merchants paid it homage, and all the people blessed it as a harbinger of hope for their own ultimate freedom.

I imagine now the same noble vessel again entering the same haven. The flag of thirty-three stars and thirteen stripes has been hauled down, and in its place a signal is run up, which flaunts the device of a lone star or a palmetto tree. Men ask who is the stranger that thus steals into our waters? The answer contemptuously given is, she comes from one of the obscure republics of North America; let her pass on.

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

Lastly, public liberty, our own peculiar liberty, must languish for a time, and then cease to live. And such a liberty! Free movement everywhere—through our own land and throughout the world—free speech, a free press, free suffrage, the freedom of every subject to vote on every law, and for or against every agent who expounds, administers or executes. Unstable confederacies, constantly apprehending assaults without and treason within, formidable only to each other, and contemptible to all besides, how long will it be before, on the plea of public safety, they will surrender all this inestimable and unequaled liberty, and accept the hateful and intolerable espionage of military despotism?

NO REASON FOR DISSOLUTION.

And now, Mr. President, what is the cause for this sudden and eternal sacrifice of so much safety, greatness, happiness and freedom? Have foreign nations combined, and are they coming in rage upon us? No. So far from being enemies, there is not a nation on earth that is not an interested, admiring friend. Even the London *Times*, by no means partial to us, says it is quite possible that the "problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by its overthrow in a few days, in a spirit of folly, selfishness and short sightedness.

Has the Federal Government become tyrannical and oppressive, or even rigorous or unsound? Has the Constitution lost its spirit, and all at once collapsed into a lifeless letter? No; the Federal Government smiles more benignantly, and works to-day more beneficently than ever. The Constitution is even the chosen model for the organization of the newly rising confederacies.

THE ELECTION OF MR. LINCOLN.

The occasion is the election of a President of the United States who is unacceptable to a portion of the people. I state the case accurately. There was no movement of disunion before the ballots which expressed that choice were cast. Disunion began as soon as the result was announced. The justification, as assigned, was that Abraham Lincoln had been elected, while the success of either one of the three other candidates would have been acquiesced in. Was the election illegal? No; it is unimpeachable. Is the candidate personally offensive? No; he is a man of unblemished virtue and amiable manner. Is an election of President an unfrequent or extraordinary transaction? No; we never had a Chief Magistrate otherwise designated than by such an election, and that form of choice is renewed every four years.

Does any one even propose to change the mode of appointing the Chief Magistrate? No; election by universal suffrage, as modified by the Constitution, is the own crowning franchise of the American people. To save it, they would defy the world.

Is it apprehended the new President will usurp despotic power? No; while he is of all men the most unambitious, he is by the partial success of those who opposed his election, subjected to such restraints that he cannot, without their consent, appoint a minister, or even a police agent, negotiate a treaty, or procure the passage of a law, and can hardly draw a musket from the public arsenals to defend his own person.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION THE TRUE GROUND OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

What, then, is the ground of discontent? It is, that the disunionists did not accept as conclusive the arguments which were urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the canvass. This is all. Were their own arguments against him more satisfactory to his supporters? Of course they were not. They could not be. Does the Constitution, in letter or spirit, require or imply that the arguments of one party shall be satisfactory to another? No; that is impossible.

What is the constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction? Renewed debate and ultimate rehearing in a subsequent election. Have the now successful majority perverted power to purposes of oppression? No, they have never before held power.

OUR OWN AN UNGRATEFUL PEOPLE.

Alas, how prone we are to undervalue privileges and blessings. How gladly, how proudly, would the people of any nation in Europe accept, on such terms as we enjoy it, the boon of electing a chief magistrate every four years, by free, equal and universal suffrage. How thankfully would they cast aside all their own systems of Government, and accept this Republic of ours, with all its shortcomings and disappointments; maintain it with their arms and cherish it in their hearts. Is it not the very boon for which they supplicate God without ceasing, and even wage war with intermissions only resulting from exhaustion?

ITALY AN EXEMPLAR FOR AMERICA.

How strange are the times in which we live? The coming spring season, on one side of the Atlantic, will open on a general conflict waged to obtain, through whatever indirection, just such a system as ours, and on this side of the Atlantic, within the same parallels of latitude, it will open on fraternal war, waged in a moment of frenzied discontent, to overthrow and annihilate the same institutions. Do men, indeed, live only for themselves, to revenge their own wrongs or justify their own ambition? Rather, do not men live least of all for themselves, and [illegible] terity and for their fellow men.

DISSOLUTION A ROBBERY OF [illegible]

Have the American people then [illegible] of a sudden unnatural as well as [illegible] And will they disinherit their [illegible] precious estate held only in trust for [illegible] and deprive the world of the best [illegible] enjoyed since the human race began [illegible] and painful, yet needful and wisely [illegible] progress?

ALLEGED SOUTHERN GRIEVANCES.

Here I might close my plea for the Union; but it is necessary, if not to [illegible] the argument at least to exhibit the whole case. The disunionists, [illegible] unable to stand on their mere disappointment in the recent election, have attempted to [illegible] large their grounds. For more than [illegible] years there has existed a considerable, [illegible] not a formidable, mass of citizens in [illegible] States, situated near or around the delta [illegible] Mississippi, who believe that the Union [illegible] conducive to the welfare and greatness [illegible] those States than a smaller confederacy [illegible] Slave States, would be, [illegible] bracing only [illegible] class has availed itself of the [illegible] sulting from the election to put into operation the machinery of dissolution, long ago prepared and waiting only for an occasion. [illegible] other States there is a soreness, [illegible] the want of sympathy in the Free States for the efforts of slaveholders for the recapture of fugitives from service. In all the Slave States there is a restiveness resulting from the resistance which has been so determinedly made within the last few years in the Free States to the extension of Slavery in the common Territories of the United States.

THE REPUBLICANS DENIED A HEARING.

The Republican party, which cast its [illegible] for the successful Presidential candidate [illegible] ground of that policy, has been allowed practically no representation, no utterance by speech or through the press, in the [illegible] States; while its policy, principles and sentiments, and even its temper, have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehension, that [illegible] denies important constitutional obligations, and even aims at interference with Slavery and its overthrow by State authorities or intervention of the Federal Government. Considerable masses, even in the Free States, interested in the success of these misrepresentations as a means of partizan strategy, have lent their sympathy to the party claiming to be aggrieved, while the result of the election has [illegible] the Republican party necessarily into the [illegible] ground in resisting disunion.

THE REPUBLICANS MISREPRESENTED [illegible] AIDED.

The prejudices against them, which I [illegible] described, have deprived them of the co-[illegible] tion of many good and patriotic citizens [illegible] a complex issue between the Republicans [illegible] the Disunionists, although it involves direst national calamities, the result [illegible] doubtful, for the Republican party is [illegible] large part of the Union; but on a direct issue, with all who cherish the Union on one side, and all who desire its dissolution [illegible] on the other, the verdict would be [illegible] and almost unanimous. I desire thus to simplify the issue, and for that purpose to separate from it all collateral question, and [illegible] it all partisan passions and prejudices.

A COTTON AND A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

I consider the idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf States, and their permanent reorganization, with or without others, in a [illegible] confederacy, as a means of advantage to themselves so certainly unwise and so obviously impossible of execution, when the purpose is understood, that I dismiss it with the discussion I have already bestowed upon it.

The case is different, however, in regard to the other subjects which I have brought in connection before the Senate.

THE UNION NECESSARY TO ALL PARTIES.

Beyond a doubt, Union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States, but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and Union are therefore convertible terms. Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is and ought to be. Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name and thing, all are subordinate, and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union.

MR. SEWARD'S INDIVIDUAL POSITION.

So far as I am concerned, it shall be so. It shall be so, if the question were sure to be tried as it ought only to be determined, by the peaceful means of the ballot. It shall be so all the more if there is on one side preparedness to refer to the arbitrament of civil war. I have such faith in this republican system of ours, that there is no political good which I desire that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration without invoking revolutionary action. If others shall invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow the Government, they shall not, so far as it depends on me, have that excuse—that I obstinately left my [illegible] a case I can afford to meet prejudice with con[illegible]tion, exaction with concession which surrenders no principle, and violence with the right hand of peace.

SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Therefore, sir, so far as the abstract question whether, by the Constitution of the United States the bondsman who was made such by the laws of a State is still a man or only property; I answer that within that State its laws on that subject are supreme that when he has escaped from that State into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondsman who not by any law or regulation of that State be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up on claim to the party to whom service is due; while prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the act of Congress on that subject so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution; to protect freemen from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery.

REPEAL OF PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

I agree that all laws of the States, whether free or slave States, which relate to this class of persons or any others, recently coming from, or residing in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed.

SLAVERY IN THE STATES NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH—PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Secondly. Experience in public affairs has confirmed my opinion that domestic slavery, existing in any State, is wisely left by the Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State, and if it were in my power, I would alter the Constitution in that respect, if misapprehension of my position needed so strong a remedy. I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that it shall not by any future amendment be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State.

LEGISLATION ON THE TERRITORIES.

Thirdly. While I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever in the common territories of the United States, and while I certainly shall never directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish or sanction slavery in such territories, or anywhere else in the world, yet the question, what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the territories, is, like every other question, to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred, and yet I think I voted wisely. So now I am well satisfied that under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State under the Wyandotte Constitution, I would favor the admission of two new States, which should include all the remaining territory, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made without them. The ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character, would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure, but if the measure were practicable I should prefer a different one, namely; When the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitements of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind; then, and not until then, one, two, or three years hence, I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made.

A Republican now, as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day, I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I always have done, the principle that this Government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and it is as necessary as wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law, when the troubled dangers of the State certainly transcend the powers delegated by it to the public authorities. Here the suggestion ought not to excite surprise. Government is a [illegible] This is the most complex one that the mind of man ever invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it might be expected that it will, at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society, and alternations of empire.

LAWS AGAINST THE INVASION OF STATES.

Fourthly. I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Fifthly. Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Senator from Oregon (Gen. Lane), I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers, and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parchment or engraved on iron. I remain, therefore, constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways; one of which shall connect the ports around the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the lakes, with the harbors on our western coast.

If, in the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what [illegible] respects would have been in harmony with [illegible] ished convictions of my own. I learned early from Jefferson, that in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entertaining different views, have the power and the right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead, and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good that we would wish, we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good we can.

Having submitted my own opinion on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall cheerfully lend to the Government my best support in whatever prudent, yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the Union, advising only that it practice so far as possible the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation.

ALL NOT YET LOST.

And now, Mr. President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat exposed to accidents unavoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder, and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go, still my faith in the Constitution and in the Union abides, because my faith in the wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken. Coolness, calmness, and resolution are elements of their character. They have been temporarily [illegible] but they are re-appearing soon enough [illegible] safety. It will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that [illegible] affect on to the Union are the natural sentiment of the whole country. Whatever dangers there shall be, there will be a determination to meet them; whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful, for the Union, they will be made.

THE NATION'S MISSION NOT YET FULFILLED.

I feel sure that the hour has not yet come for this great nation to fall. This people, which has been studying to become wiser and better as it has grown older, is not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the season and prescribes the duties of States and Empires. No, sir; if it were cast down by faction to-day, it would rise again, and re-appear in all its just proportions to-morrow. It is the only Government that can stand here. Woe, woe to the man that madly lifts his hand against it! It shall continue and endure, and men in aftertimes shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty and humanity.

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hicago Tribune.

HURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

e have only time and space this morn-
o say that the Message of Governor
is a document of rare ability and
interest—creditable alike to its au-
to the party whose suffrages elevated
to his distinguished position, and to
State whose Chief Magistrate he is.
rust no reader of the TRIBUNE will
o give it a thorough perusal.

E STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

o one could have witnessed the vocif-
and almost ravenous enthusiasm
which the Stars and Stripes were
[illegible] Union meeting in
ed at the immense
opolitan Hall last evening, without
ving that the men of Chicago are
y to follow their nation's flag into the
trying scenes that ever beset the
way of a high and righteous patriot-
It was tumultuous and prolonged,
g and swelling like the waves in angry
ther. It betokened a determination on
t of the people to cast in their lot
he Union and the Constitution *at all*
rds, and to the last extremity. It was
pirit of 1776 rekindled in the bosoms
orthy children of the first American
olution.

SENATOR SEWARD.

is a marked peculiarity of Senator
rd, that he never attempts to reach
motional part of man save through
als addressed directly to his reason.
ilosopher as well as a statesman, he
s the employment of any agency not
onsonance with the dignity of his high
tion. It is impossible to read one of
rofound essays upon any topic of Na-
l import without, at least, the convic-
that the logic by which he main-
his opinions is impregnable. Hence
nost able of his opponents are never
d attacking his argument, for that they
w to be invulnerable, but are driven,
rder to maintain their own consisten-
to deny his premises. We know not
any disunionist Senator will undertake
ply to the speech of Mr. Seward de-
ed on Saturday last. It is most likely
to be done. But it is safe to say that,
e attempt should be made, the argu-
will not be met, nor will the premi-
e recognized as applicable to the pres-
spect of the disorders of the country. To
mpt the one or to admit the other would
antamount to a confession of the utter
nableness of every one of the dogmas
n which the disunionists have planted
selves for the subversion of the gov-
ent. With all the clearness and force
a mathematical demonstration, Mr.
ard shows that there is not only no
nd for a separation of the States of
American Union, but that those who
eeking to accomplish that unhallowed
ose, are madly attempting to destroy
richest boon that Providence has ever
chsafed to any branch of the human
ly, and that in the destruction of the
n, whether that event be accomplished
eably or through the horrors of a civil
themselves will be the greatest suffer-
As a plea for the Union it is unap-
chable in all that has gone before in
behalf; perhaps, in part, for the reason
none of the great statesmen of the past
ever stood so nearly in the presence
dissevered confederacy, and partly be-
e the subject has never before been ex-
ned in the light of so broad and so com-
ensive a view of its awful results.
can imagine that General Jackson,
n he uttered that emphatic and memo-
declaration—"THE UNION; IT MUST
SHALL BE PRESERVED"—saw some-
of what Mr. Seward has so
rly and forcibly depicted as the result
s destruction; but neither Jackson,
Webster, nor Clay, nor Benton, nor
ns, when grappling with the subject
hreatened disunion, ever furnished to
world so exhaustive, so entirely con-
ve, so utterly unanswerable an argu-
t for its maintenance. Could the ir-
ant despotism under which the people
he South are kept in ignorance of much
they ought to know and that concerns
n most intimately, be relaxed for a sea-
to the extent of giving to Mr. Seward's
h a general circulation throughout
ecession States, we should not suffer
elves to doubt that its perusal
ld be followed by a return of reason
of loyalty to the Union. But alas!
may not be; and so the country must
it the event, and every loyal citizen be
ared for whatever issue madness, fa-
cism and a relentless disposition may
e upon the Government.

THE PRIME DANGER.

e took occasion, shortly before the
mbling of our Legislature, to refer to
danger of an assault on Washington
by an armed force from the Southern
es. More recent events have confirmed
views then presented, and it is shown
e an almost suicidal policy on the part
he Northern States to delay taking
n in the premises. Three or four
inent and undeniable facts establish
conclusion.

The Federal Government is bound to
rce the revenue laws at all hazards. It
ot only required to do so by the terms
he Constitution, but it seems bound to
o by the common dictates of duty and
iotism. If the Federal fortresses all
into the hands of the traitors, the duty
ains and the power remains neverthe-
Forts cannot sail against a block-
g squadron riding out of the reach of
lumbiads," and the seceding States
no naval force with which to break a
kade. This is one of the facts.

There is no such thing known to the
lic law of the world as a government
facto, which has not full command of
wn harbors. Moreover, a blockade of
rleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Or-
s and Galveston, would starve the
ors into submission in sixty days. A
of distress has already come up from
Orleans, consequent upon a suspension
usiness and lack of food among the
er classes—and all without the first
vement toward closing the port by naval
e. Hence, the blockade must be bro-
by an invasion and subjugation of the
th, or it must be prevented by a seizure
he seat of Government, or the rebels
submit. This dilemma is presented to
n, and this is another fact.

I. The State of Virginia has been
ght by her demagogues to the very
k of treason, and the most prodigious
ts are being put forth to lead Mary-
in o the same channel. The heroic
ernor of the latter State has resisted
schemes of the disunionists thus far,
we believe will resist them to the end,
it seems certain that a m jority of the
islature will meet without his call, and
mon a Convention, which, in turn,
carry the State into the maelstrom
ated by South Carolina. This is the
fact.

When the Federal capital is thus
med in by foreign enemies whose very
ence as foreign and hostile countries
nds upon a sudden and decisive blow
seat of Government, what will be the
thing in order? We cannot say posi-
y that the thing will be done. We
ot say with the certainty with which
clipse may be calculated, that Wash-
n City will be seized by a pro-slavery
before the 4th of March, but we do
that if the secession job were ours,
we were determined to carry it
ugh, we should strike at Washington
as soon as the men and arms could be
d to make the blow effectual.

The force in the District of Colum-
evoted to the Union and the Constitu-
is entirely inadequate to its defense.
ery man there, including all the Fed-
roops that can be mustered thither,

all [illegible] terity and for their fellow men.

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LEGISLATION ON THE TERRITORIES.

Thirdly. While I think that Congress has ex clusive and sovereign authority to legislate on al subjects whatever in the common territories of th United States, and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish o sanction slavery in such territories, or anywhe else in the world, yet the question, what constitu tional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the territories, is, like every other question, to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for ca bling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them suc provisions as I would have preferred, and yet I think I voted wisely. So now I am well satisfied that under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the re maining territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such or ganization were otherwise practicable. If, there fore, Kansas were admitted as a State under the Wyandotte Constitution, I would favor the admis sion of two new States, which should include the remaining territory, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into sev eral convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made with out them. The ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporations of States of such vast extent and various interests and character, would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure, but if the measure were practicable I should prefer a different course, namely: When the eccentric movements of seces sion and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excite ments of the hour shall have subsided, and calm ness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind; then, and not until then, one, two, or three years hence, I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amend ments of the organic national law ought to be made.

A Republican now, as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day, I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I always have done, the principle that this Government exists in its present form only by the consent of the govern ed, and it is as necessary as wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law, when the troubled dangers of the State certainly trans cend the powers delegated by it to the pub lic authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government is a machine. This is the most complex one that the mind of man ever invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society, and alternations of em pire.

LAWS AGAINST THE INVASION OF STATES.

Fourthly. I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Fifthly. Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Senator from Oregon (Gen. Lane), I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as high ways, railroads, rivers, and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parch ment or engraved on iron. I remain, therefore, constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Mis souri and the lakes, with the harbors on our West ern coast.

If, in the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what in many respects would have been in harmony with cher ished convictions of my own. I learned early from Jefferson, that in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entertaining dif ferent views, have the power and the right of car rying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead, and if we cannot at any time do for our coun try all the good that we would wish, we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good we can.

Having submitted my own opinion on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall cheerfully lend to the Government my best support in what ever prudent, yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the Union, advising only that it practice as far as possible the utmost moderation, forbear ance and conciliation.

ALL NOT YET LOST.

And now, Mr. President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat exposed to accidents un avoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder, and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go; still my faith in the Constitution and in the Union abides, be cause my faith in the wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken—coolness, calmness and resolution are elements of their character. They have been temporarily displaced, but they are re-appearing soon enough, I trust, for safety. It will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that loyalty and affection to the Union are the natural sentiments of the whole country. Whatever dangers there shall be, there will be a determination to meet them; whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful, for the Union, they will be made.

THE NATION'S MISSION NOT YET FULFILLED.

I feel sure that the hour has not yet come for this great nation to fall. This people, which has been studying to become wiser and better as it has grown older, is not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the season and prescribes the duties of States and Empires.

No, sir; if it were cast down by faction to-day, it would rise again, and re-appear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. It is the only Government that can stand here. Woe, woe to the man that madly lifts his hand against it! It shall continue and endure, and men in aftertimes shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from sudden and unlooked for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its founda tions in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity.

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icago Tribune.

DAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

OVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We have only time and space this morn to say that the Message of Governor es is a document of rare ability and nt interest—creditable alike to its au , to the party whose suffrages elevated to his distinguished position, and to e State whose Chief Magistrate he is. e trust no reader of the TRIBUNE will to give it a thorough perusal.

E STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

No one could have witnessed the vocif s and almost ravenous enthusiasm which the Stars and Stripes were [illegible] Union meeting in ted at the immense [illegible] tropolitan Hall last evening, withou lieving that the men of Chicago are dy to follow their nation's flag into the st trying scenes that ever beset the of a high and righteous patriot [illegible] It was tumultuous and prolonged, g and swelling like the waves in angry ther. It betokened a determination on part of the people to cast in their lot he Union and the Constitution *at all ards, and to the last extremity.* It was spirit of 1776 rekindled in the bosoms worthy children of the first American volution.

SENATOR SEWARD.

t is a marked peculiarity of Senator ward, that he never attempts to reach emotional part of man save through peals addressed directly to his reason. hilosopher as well as a statesman, he rns the employment of any agency not consonance with the dignity of his high tation. It is impossible to read one of profound essays upon any topic of Na nal import without, at least, the convic n that the logic by which he main s his opinions is impregnable. Hence most able of his opponents are never nd attacking his argument, for that they w to be invulnerable, but are driven, order to maintain their own consisten to deny his premises. We know not t any disunionist Senator will undertake eply to the speech of Mr. Seward de ered on Saturday last. It is most likely to be done. But it is safe to say that, he attempt should be made, the argu t will not be met, nor will the premi be recognized as applicable to the pres spect of the disorders of the country. To mpt the one or to admit the other would antamount to a confession of the utter enableness of every one of the dogmas n which the disunionists have planted mselves for the subversion of the gov ment. With all the clearness and force a mathematical demonstration, Mr. ward shows that there is not only no und for a separation of the States of American Union, but that those who seeking to accomplish that unhallowed pose, are madly attempting to destroy richest boon that Providence has ever chsafed to any branch of the human ily, and that in the destruction of the ion, whether that event be accomplished ceably or through the horrors of a civil r, themselves will be the greatest suffer . As a plea for the Union it is unap achable in all that has gone before in t behalf; perhaps, in part, for the reason none of the great statesmen of the past e ever stood so nearly in the presence a dissevered confederacy, and partly be se the subject has never before been ex ined in the light of so broad and so com hensive a view of its awful results. can imagine that General Jackson, n he uttered that emphatic and memo e declaration—"THE UNION; IT MUST D SHALL BE PRESERVED"—saw some g of what Mr. Seward has so rly and forcibly depicted as the result its destruction; but neither Jackson, Webster, nor Clay, nor Benton, nor ams, when grappling with the subject threatened disunion, ever furnished to world so exhaustive, so entirely con ive, so utterly unanswerable an argu nt for its maintenance. Could the ig rant despotism under which the people the South are kept in ignorance of much t they ought to know and that concerns m most intimately, be relaxed for a sea to the extent of giving to Mr. Seward's ech a general circulation throughout secession States, we should not suffer selves to doubt that its perusal ld be followed by a return of reason l of loyalty to the Union. But alas! t may not be; and so the country must ait the event, and every loyal citizen be pared for whatever issue madness, fa ticism and a relentless disposition may ce upon the Government.

THE PRIME DANGER.

We took occasion, shortly before the embling of our Legislature, to refer to danger of an assault on Washington by an armed force from the Southern tes. More recent events have confirmed views then presented, and it is shown be an almost suicidal policy on the part the Northern States to delay taking ion in the premises. Three or four minent and undeniable facts establish s conclusion.

I. The Federal Government is bound to force the revenue laws at all hazards. It ot only required to do so by the terms the Constitution, but it seems bound to so by the common dictates of duty and riotism. If the Federal fortresses all into the hands of the traitors, the duty mains and the power remains neverthe . Forts cannot sail against a block g squadron riding out of the reach of olumbiads," and the seceding States e no naval force with which to break a ckade. This is one of the facts.

I. There is no such thing known to the lic law of the world as a government facto, which has not full command of own harbors. Moreover, a blockade of arleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Or s and Galveston, would starve the tors into submission in sixty days. A of distress has already come up from w Orleans, consequent upon a suspension business and lack of food among the rer classes—and all without the first vement toward closing the port by naval ce. Hence, the blockade must be brc by an invasion and subjugation of the rth, or it must be prevented by a seizure the seat of Government, or the rebels submit. This dilemma is presented to s, and this is another fact.

II. The State of Virginia has been ught by her demagogues to the very k of treason, and the most prodigious rts are being put forth to lead Mary d in o the same channel. The heroic ernor of the latter State has resisted schemes of the disunionists thus far, we believe will resist them to the end, it seems certain that a m jority of the islature will meet without his call, and mon a Convention, which, in turn, carry the State into the maelstrom iated by South Carolina. This is the d fact.

V. When the Federal capital is thus med in by foreign enemies whose very tence is foreign and hostile countries ends upon a sudden and decisive blow seat of Government, what will be the thing in order? We cannot say posi ly that the thing will be done. We not say with the certainty with which eclipse may be calculated, that Wash on City will be seized by a pro-slavery y before the 4th of March, but we do that if the secession job were ours, we were determined to carry it ugh, we should strike at Washington as soon as the men and arms could be d to make the blow effectual.

. The force in the District of Colum devoted to the Union and the Constitu is entirely inadequate to its defense. very man there, including all the Fed troops that can be mustered thither, were resolved to die in defense of the laws, they could not hold the city against the force which might be sent against them, and which *will be* sent against them if the treason leaders are in earnest. This is another most patent and palpable fact.

— Perhaps the Legislatures of the Northern States will choose to wait until the damnable act is perpetrated. It may then become a task of years to recover the vantage ground so ignominiously lost. Of course the nation's Capital must be retaken, whether from a foreign or domestic foe, whether one or twenty years be consumed in the task. But there is just the difference between a spasmodic rebellion and a prolonged civil war, in the policy of holding fast to the seat of government, and that of allowing it to fall an easy prey to the traitors now conspiring against it.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts of flour, grain and hogs during the past week were as follows:

	Past week.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1860.
Flour, brls	20,9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	160,897	127,423	51,667
Corn, bu	175,205	153,547	16,962
Oats, bu	10,421	5,292	23,279
Rye, bu	11,170	8,766	1,098
Barley, bu	9,999	7,304	8,648
Dressed Hogs, no	16,512	28,121	9,190
Live Hogs, no	10,735	[illegible]	4,293

The markets for flour, wheat and corn during the past week have been firm and advancing. Owing to a decrease in the receipts of Hogs and a good demand by packers and shippers, prices have advanced 40 and 50c on live, and 50 and 60c on dressed. Provisions are buoyant. Mess Pork has advanced 50c and closes firm. Bulk Meats close firm at an improvement of 1-4 and 1-2c per lb, and Lard has advanced 1-8c. The demand for provisions is principally for Southern markets, but there is also a good inquiry for New York.

The following table shows the prices of leading articles of trade in this market yesterday, compared with the ruling prices on the corresponding date in 1860:

	Jan. 15, 1861.	Jan. 16, 1860.
Flour, spring ex.	$4.25 @$4.50	$4.50 @$4.85
No. 1 Sp'g Wheat	.... @0.80	
No. 2 "	0.76 @0.76½	0.98 @ 0.98½
Mixed Corn	0.28½ @0.28½	0.50 @ 0.50½
Oats	.... @0.17½	0.00 @ 0.37½
Rye	0.45 @0.46	0.00 @ 0.85
Barley	0.30 @0.47	0.60 @ 0.62½
Live Hogs	5.00 @5.30	4.70 @ 5.25
Dressed Hogs	5.50 @6.12½	5.25 @ 6.30
Mess Pork	15.75	.... @15.12½
Lard	0.10 @0.10¼	.... @ 0.09¾
Bulk Sides	0.07½ @0.08	.... @ 0.07½
Bulk Shoulders	0.05½ @0.06	.... @ 0.05¼

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The City.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.—Three Companies of U. S. troops, which had been ordered by General Scott from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, passed through this city on Wednesday of last week, *en route* for their destination. They numbered about 250 men, and 125 horses.

INFAMOUS CRIME.—On Thursday last, an Irishman committed a rape on a German servant girl living with a gentleman named Ballantyne, residing on the West Side. The ruffian has not yet been arrested.

LOCAL NEWS.—Everything of a news nature in this city is swamped in the absorbing interest feet by our citizens of all classes in stirring events, and dark portents of trouble elsewhere. The telegraph office, newspaper offices, and all public places of resort are, during all hours of the day besieged by eager interrogators as to news from Charleston, from Washington, from anywhere that may indicate aught that is new as to the imperiled ship of State. In cars, busses, at hotels, in all our houses it is the only topic. The telegraph is a great whispering gallery, daily sought for what all are eager, yet dread to hear.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments in this city during the year 1860, foots up 2,056. The largest number of deaths in one month occurred in August—308 persons having died.

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.—There being a general discontent at the temper of the resolutions passed at the recent Union meeting in Bryan Hall, the people determined to set themselves right on the great issue. Accordingly a very large and enthusiastic meeting of our citizens was called and held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, at which resolutions were passed which admitted of no double meaning. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, As treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one or more of the States of the Union; therefore

Resolved, That this meeting approve and adopt the sentiments of the great States of New York and Ohio, as embodied in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, we hail with joy that part of the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the President of the United States, that we earnestly request the authorities of our own State to tender to him whatever aid in men and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and in defence of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. Renewing the pledge given and r deemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors, in upholding the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Union-loving citizens of Delaware, Mary and, and Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, who labor with devoted courage and patriotism to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole people."

Resolved, That the Northwest will insist upon the inauguration of the President constitutionally elected at the Capital, and without price or condition, that our honors and our duty both demand this; and to its accomplishment we, the people, solemnly pledge our lives and our fortunes.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is a government of the people, and not a compact between individual States—that, as the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, secession or nullification is revolution and treason.

Resolved, That whilst we disapprove and denounce all legislative or individual action calculated to impair or infringe upon the Constitutional rights of any section of the Union, we have neither compromise nor concession to offer disunionists arrayed with arms in their hands in open rebellion against the Government, or their aiders and abettors.

Resolved, That our extrication from the difficulties and dangers of the present crisis is to be looked for in the prompt enforcement of all Constitutional laws, the protection of the public property, and the maintenance of the authority of the Government at any hazard, and at all costs.

Resolved, That the Fathers and the Constitution declare our's to be a Government founded on the will of the people constitutionally expressed, and that we can regard no man as faithful to the Constitution and the laws who refuses submission to the will of the people when Constitutionally expressed, or who justifies or encourages others in refusing such submission.

Resolved, That the conduct of Generals Scott, Wool, and the other generals and officers of our army and navy who have stood bravely and honestly by the Union in this day of traitors and their sympathizers, meets with the cordial approbation of this meeting, and challenges the respect and admiration of all lovers of the country.

Resolved, That the noble stand taken by Major Anderson in defence of the flag of the Union and the property which it should protect, calls for the admiration and respect of every lover of his country. In this gallant soldier this meeting recognizes a type of the Hero of New Orleans.

Resolved, That we will maintain the flag of our country, that it shall remain the flag of our WHOLE country, and that not a star shall be torn from it either by secession, rebellion or aggression.

DEMOCRATIC "MASS MEETING."—A Democratic "Mass Meeting" of Cook County, numbering perhaps two hundred, all told, was held at the North Market Hall on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention. Ultra pro-slavery disunion resolutions were passed, and the meeting dissolved. Virginia led the column.

The United States.

NEW YORK.—The extensive tobacco factory of James Adams & Co., on Washington street Buffalo, was almost entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 9th inst. Loss about $50,000; insured for $20,000....Resolutions in favor of the Union as it is, and for enforcing the laws; endorsing Major Anderson, etc., passed both Houses of the Legislature on the 11th inst., with only two votes in the House and one in the Senate against them....Rev. S. J. May and Susan B. Anthony, well-known as rabid Abolitionists, were mobbed in Rochester, N. Y., on the 11th inst....The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, with $1,624,943 in gold from California, arrived in New York on Monday.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mason & Hamlin's Melodeon factory at Cambridge, was destroyed by fire on Monday. A large number of instruments were also destroyed. Loss $35,000....The Rev. Mr. Phillips' Congregational Church at Watertown, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. It was a fine structure, and cost $20,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Republican State Convention met at Concord on the 8th inst., and was very fully attended, there being nearly 600 delegates present. Hon. W. S. Berry of Hebron, was nominated for Governor....The Democratic and National Union Conventions also met on the same day. The former nominated Gen. James Stark of Nashua, for Governor. The other Conventions made no nominations....In the second Congressional District Hon. E. H. Rollins is the Republican candidate for Congress, and in the Third District Hon. F. M. Edwards.

MAINE.—Hon. Lot M. Morrill, formerly Governor of the State, was elected United States Senator on the 9th inst., to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President elect.

NEW JERSEY.—A meeting of working men out of employment, was called at Newark on the 9th inst., the object of the callers being to make it a Disunion meeting, but the design was discovered, and it was turned into a Union meeting, and disunionism by the resolutions thoroughly rebuked.

PENNSYLVANIA.—An immense Workingmen's Union meeting was held at Pittsburgh on the 11th inst. Resolutions expressing devoted attachment to the Union and calling on the President to execute the laws, were unanimously passed. A call for a National Convention of the Working Men at Philadelphia on the 22d of February, was unanimously passed.

THE REBEL STATES.—South Carolina has got company. The Mississippi Convention at Jackson, passed a secession resolution on the 9th, by a vote of 84 to 15—whereat there was great rejoicing. Alabama passed an ordinance of secession on the 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M.; and the poor but proud State of Florida followed suit the same day by a vote of 67 to 7. As the sovereignty of Florida contains only about 40,000 inhabitants, she will necessarily have to wait and grow before she can get back into the Union. The sovereignty of Mississippi has blockaded the river of the same name at Vicksburgh. Well if they insist upon starving, why let them.

OHIO.—The Legislature of Ohio passed resolutions corresponding with those passed by the Legislature of New York, by a unanimous vote.

TENNESSEE.—The House unanimously passed a bill calling a Convention on the 18th of February, and an election for delegates on the 9th of February. If the Convention resolves to withdraw from the Union, then their action is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The same bill passed a second reading in the Senate.

LOUISIANA.—The Secessionists have carried the Convention.....Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the entrance of Lake Ponchartrain, [illegible] troops on the 11th. [illegible] were seized by New Orleans [illegible] Troops from New Orleans also took possession of the Arsenal at Baton Rouge on the same day, no resistance being offered.

Foreign News.

There has been but one foreign arrival during the past week—the Novia Scotian—with dates to the 28th ult. There is nothing of importance from Great Britain of the Continent. The news from China is important. It was resolved by Lord Elgin that the summer palace of the Emperor should be burned to the ground, as it was the spot where some of the cruelties to the prisoners had been perpetrated. Proclamations were posted in Pekin, informing the people of the measures that were to be taken, and the reasons for their adoption. The gardens, palaces, temples and pagodas occupied a space of 6 or 7 miles in extent.

Two days were required to effectually set fire to and destroy all the buildings. The loss on the property destroyed exceeded £2,000,000 exclusive of the buildings.

The Chinese were brought to terms on other points by proclamation from Sir Hope Grant, threatening to sack Pekin.

On the day the peace was signed Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant entered Pekin, accompanied by an escort of 600 men and 100 officers of regiment. Lord Elgin was carried in his state chair, by the Chinese, dressed in scarlet. Sir Robert Napier's division lined the streets as Lord Elgin passed, and followed at intervals, taking up a stragical position in case of treachery. His Lordship was received by Prince Kung. Lord Elgin's manner was stern and calm. He motioned Kung to a seat on the right, which is considered the lowest seat. On the return of the Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief, the streets were occupied by the troops, so that the Capital of the Chinese Empire was in actual possession of the British. Prince Kung said to Lord Elgin that many mistakes had been made in their intercourse with foreigners, but he hoped for a new state of things.

Congress.

Nothing worth recording beyond what may be stated by our Washington correspondent, occurred in either House of Congress during the past week. Every measure seems to await future developments.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 15, 1861.

THE POLITICIANS PLENTY.

There is an immense crowd in the city—greater than I remember to have seen at any one time during a session of the Legislature for ten years. Several distinguished politicians from the East arrived this evening.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

There is to be a Convention of the Democracy to-morrow, and the representation will be large. Elements of strife already show themselves, and the Convention is likely to be stormy. It is said that two sets of resolutions will be presented, and that the two factions are so nearly divided that the struggle for the ascendancy will be fierce. One set of resolutions, a leading Democrat in orms me, will be very conservative, which means a portion of the Democracy are ready to back down under the whip of the slave power, to their haunches if necessary. This set of resolutions are understood to be inspirited by Mr. Douglas. Many will be in favor of introducing a resolution inviting the Union men of all the States to meet in Convention at Louisville.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

A convention of the bankers of this State meets to-morrow. A large delegation will be present. Nearly every bank in the State will be represented. Much difference of opinion prevails as to what will be done. One thing is certain, the friends of the banking law as it is, or without important amendments, are here in force, and if they do not show their hands in the Convention, their influence on the Legislature will not be the less active, powerful and insidious. Let the friends of a sound specie currency accept the fact that the most persistent and enlightened efforts on their part will be necessary to obtain a reorganization of the present system of banking.

GOV. YATES'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

The length of Gov. Yates' Inaugural Message yesterday compelled me to abridge the despatch and lay over several items of interest prepared for it. Gov. Yates' inaugural occupied two hours in the reading. Notwithstanding the manuscript which has been copied by a hand with which he was not familiar, was deciphered with a good deal of difficulty, and consequently badly read and indistinctly rendered, it required the utmost efforts of the Speaker to repress burst after burst of applause from the lobby and galleries, and even from the floor of the house. Need I say the inaugural gives general satisfaction.

GOV. YATES' PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A son of Mr. Senator Marshall, a polite and intelligent young gentleman, has been appointed Governor Yates' Private Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN FROM CAROLINA.

As a measure of the error which prevails South as to freedom of speech and opinion in the free States, a gentleman of South Carolina, who came to have a personal interview with Mr. Lincoln, thought it necessary for his personal safety to put up at an obscure hotel and register his name as an abolitionist.

A NEW PARK IN CHICAGO.

An influential delegation from Chicago is present to procure a law which will enable the city to contract to fill up for the purposes of a park, the lake in front of Michigan Avenue.

NEW BOARD OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The new Board of the State Agricultural Society organized yesterday. Mr. Van Epps made an opening address, representing the Society in a flourishing condition. Though not definitely settled, it is understood that the next Annual Fair will be held in Chicago.

THE OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE.

The Senate this morning adjourned after a half hour given to the orders of the day. The opposition adhere to their resolution of obstructing all progress in business until after the bill for the call of a Constitutional Convention has been passed. The Republicans do not intend to resist the passage of the bill, the controversy being upon the time at when the Convention shall be called, and perhaps some minor details of the bill.

PRINTING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The House was occupied during the forenoon debating the question of printing the Governor's Message. 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed in English, 3,000 in German, and 1,000 in Danish. Five thousand of the Auditor's, as many of the Treasurer's, and twice as many of the School Superintendent's Reports were ordered to be printed.

A CALL FOR INFORMATION.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Governor for information as to the character and value of the arms, &c., received from the General Government since the organization of the State, and their present condition.

A BILL TO REORGANIZE THE MILITIA.

Col. Ellsworth's bill for the re-organization of the militia was presented, read twice and referred. It provides for a radical and fundamental change in our militia system, and meets with general approval.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolution of Mr. Green (Dem.) of Massac, substantially reaffirming the Crittenden amendment, and those of Mr. Blades (Rep.) of Vermillion, embodying measures of compromise which the Republican party have again and again rejected, offered yesterday, were to-day by a decisive vote sent to the Committee on Federal Relations. It is but justice to Mr. Blades to say that in offering these resolutions he acted upon his individual responsibility, and against the unanimous and expressed wish of the Republican members of the House.

The afternoon was spent in calling the roll for the introduction of bills, and the House adjourned over to Thursday at 9 o'clock to allow the Democracy to get up a howl in the Hall to-morrow.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *True Delta* is exceedingly indignant because one of the militia chieftains of that city gave an order to fire *fifteen* guns in celebration of Jackson's victory.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Secretary Thomas and his Treason—Unparalleled Robberies of Floyd—Lieut. Talbot's Mission to Washington—Crittenden and his Measure—Baltimore Union Meeting—Cabinet Matters—Hunter's Speech.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1861.

Patriotic men were agreeably surprised to learn last night that the last of the Disunionists was ejected from the Cabinet, which is now filled with Union men. Ex-Senator Dix of New York was yesterday appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Thomas of Maryland, removed. On the resignation of Cobb the latter was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was supposed to be a Union man, but turned out to be a snake in the grass. He played directly into the hands of the rebels. It was by his orders that all the Disunion members were paid their full salaries, and many of them ahead to the 4th of March, while the Union members were told that there was no money in the Treasury. The same discrimination was made in favor of the Disunion clerks in the Departments and office holders in the Secession States. Among his other tricks he sent $40,000 in gold to the sub-Treasurer in Charleston, ostensibly for the purpose of paying the United States troops, and other Federal employees there. The re[illegible] has come that this money has been seized [illegible] Pickens of South Carolina [illegible] of that [illegible] by his majesty King [illegible] lina,—borrowed, perhaps, as a [illegible] "forced loan." He has, during the week past, withdrawn $300,000 from the sub-treasury of New York, and commenced scattering it among the Secession States, undoubtedly for the purpose of having it seized by the rebels, as was done at Charleston. $300,000 has been expressed to New Orleans. The treasonable rascal was dismissed yesterday at 2:30 P. M., and his successor was appointed and confirmed before sun-down. Gen. Dix is a staunch Union man, who will do all that lies in his power to straighten up matters in the Treasury Department between now and the 4th of March.

The Investigating Committee on the abstracted Indian bonds, of which Morris of Illinois is Chairman, is pushing the inquiries with vigor and success. They have discovered that a portion of the bonds were abstracted two years ago. Bailey who was Thompson's confidential clerk, had been a cat's paw for big outside operators and of course was bribed for the services he performed. It is now believed that Thompson was not so ignorant of what was going on as he pretends. He was fond of making money, hated the Union, and desired not only to destroy but plunder it.

Another tremendous fraud has come to light. The amount of Floyd's "acceptances" to Russell, Major & Co., given for services never performed, was supposed to be $875,000, which sum it is supposed the Government will lose. It is now ascertained that there is *one million more* of Floyd's acceptances in the hands of purchasers, given to various other army contractors for services never rendered. Here is nearly two millions of dollars out of which he has swindled the Government in his official capacity of Secretary of War. To these items must be added his unlawful transfer of Government arms and munitions of war from the Northern arsenals to points in the Cotton States where they might be readily seized by the mob; and also his sending to the uninhabited West all the garrisons of the Southern forts for the express purpose of enabling the rebels to get possession of those fortresses without risk or loss. In consideration of these eminent services to the rebel cause of swindling and treason, we learn from Richmond that a "grand banquet will be given him to-night at the Exchange Hotel, by members of the Virginia Legislature and other prominent citizens." The dispatch adds that the feast is intended as a mark of appreciation and endorsement of his course as Secretary of War, and for resigning under the circumstances which led to that event. The circumstances being, that he demanded of the President the removal and disgrace of Major Anderson for doing exactly what his (Floyd's) instructions expressly authorized him to do, viz: In case of danger of attack to move into either of the other forts. But his doing this before the rebels had seized Fort Sumter disconcerted their whole programme. Floyd's plan was this: 1st, Give Anderson discretionary instructions, for his (Floyd's) own justification. 2d, After it was ascertained that the Government would not negotiate with the South Carolina Commissioners, for the latter to telegraph to Governor Pickens to seize Fort Sumter. Anderson would then have been at the entire mercy of the rebels, and would have been obliged to have evacuated Fort Moultrie or be massacred in a vain attempt to hold it. Floyd would have justified himself by his letter of instructions to Anderson authorizing him "to put his "command into either of the three forts "whenever he had tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act," on the part of the rebels. But it was not intended that the victim should have any "tangible evidence of a hostile act" until it were too late. But Anderson intuitively saw through the whole trick. He saw the wolf-trap set in which he was expected to put his foot, and he concluded not to accommodate the Secretary of War to that extent,—an act which thrilled the whole country with admiration and joy.

Lieut. Talbot, Major Anderson's messenger, arrived here yesterday, and placed the dispatches in the President's hands. No definite conclusion has yet been reached—at least not made known. The whole Union is looking with breathless suspense for the determination to which this Cabinet council will come. Millions of brave and loyal men are fervently praying that bold and decisive action may be taken. The rebels at Charleston have commenced war against the United States. They have fired upon a vessel in the Federal service, under the protection of the stars and stripes. They have fired upon the United States troops and flag. What course is there left for the Government than to repel this assault, or to surrender at discretion? The Government must either reinforce Fort Sumter, or send a flag of truce to the rebels asking their permission to withdraw Major Anderson and his men and abandon the castle to the insurgents. The Government has now the game in its own hands. It can strike the viper a blow on the head that will lay it lifeless. Let Anderson be reinforced at all hazards. The whole rebel force of the South will congregate at Charleston with all their stolen arms and munitions to support their school masters in treason. There is exactly the place to meet them. A call for volunteers will be responded to by a million of brave men. But 100,000 will be more than enough. Transports in superabundance will be tendered by Boston, New York and Philadelphia. War vessels mounting thousands of guns can be procured to accompany the expedition. Let the army land, led by General Scott, and while it bombards and cannonades the rebels in the rear, the fleet can shell the viper's nest in front. If there be a pitched battle the result will be known beforehand as well as after the event.

The destruction of Charleston will have the effect on the body politic of breaking an angry broil on the body physical. The head of the senior serpent will be crushed, and the disunion dupes getting their eyes open, will flee every man to his own tent. Remove the cause, and the effect will cease. Charleston is the fountain whence the bitter and poisonous waters have bowed over the surrounding country. It was a nest of tories in the Revolution. The tory blood of the grandfathers has descended into the veins of the grand children of the present day. The place can only be purified with fire, and cleansed of its foulness. By administering this curative the seat of the disease is perhaps the only method by which an effectual permanent cure can ever be affected.

Senator Crittenden gave a private dinner to a score of his friends—his object being to secure their co-operation in the passage of his slave-code "compromise" scheme. Among those present were Gen. Scott and his royal highness, Toombs of Georgia, between whom high words and a challenge passed. According to the relation of the affair in Congressional circles, the conversation having turned on sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, Toombs expressed the hope that the rebels had made such holes in the Star of the West, that she had sunk, drowning all on board. He was sorry she had not been sunk in the harbor. Gen. Scott, with much warmth and indignation, asked him if it were possible that he, as an American, desired such an event. Toombs insolently replied in the affirmative, and that he wished those who sent the vessel could have been sunk with her. This was a direct insult to Gen. Scott himself. Gen. Scott pronounced the remark cowardly and ungentlemanly, and told Toombs that he held himself responsible for what he said, there or elsewhere. Toombs blustered up and swore that he, too, was responsible. The matter here ended. Mutual friends interfered, and Gen. Scott retired, saying that he could not remain in company with traitors. Gen. Scott is an old man of seventy-four, crippled from wounds, and necessarily feeble from age and severe military service. But were he like Toombs, in his prime, he would split the traitor as a farmer would slice a turnip.

The secession of Alabama and Florida was made known here last night. It is reported that the delegations from those States together with those from Mississippi, will retire from Congress on Monday, or in a few days at farthest. A Convention of all the seceding States has been called to meet at Montgomery on the 4th day of February. It is expected that seven States will have declared themselves out of the Union by that time, and that delegates from most or all the others will be in attendance. The Convention is called for the purpose of framing a Provisional Government and setting up slavery as the divinity to which all knees must bow and all lips pray.

The Union meeting in Maryland on Thursday night was an immense affair. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The Union mass meeting, held at the Maryland Institute last night, was one of the most imposing and impressive demonstrations that has ever occurred in Baltimore, and has settled beyond all reasonable questioning the firm and decided stand which the people of this city have determined to occupy in relation to the preservation of the Union. The immense hall, capable of holding from five to six thousand persons was filled to the extremest density that humanity could bear, whilst double the number within the hall visited it in the hope of gaining entrance. The audience thus gathered was unanimous and cordial in response to the resolutions and patriotic remarks of the speakers; the interruptions that were attempted by the few induced to attend with the view of disturbing the meeting, only serving to demonstrate more forcibly the unanimity and enthusiasm of the masses. The meeting was addressed by Archibald Stirling, Wm. H. Collins, Esq., A. R. Bradford, Esq., Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and G. A. Pearre."

The reported offer of a seat in the Cabinet to H. Winter Davis is well received, and would give general satisfaction to Members of Congress. He is one of the gallant spirits to be found in the South who cannot be awed by the threats of the Disunionists, nor moved from his allegiance to the Union. If he goes into the Cabinet Maryland will stand by him.

There is an "irrepressible" desire to have Gov. Chase accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury. He is exactly the man for the place. He possesses great financial ability, and on other subjects of Government his judgment and counsel would be invaluable to the President elect. He is generally regarded as among the first statesmen of the nation. The post of Treasurer is really the most important one in the gift of the President.

The speech of Senator Hunter yesterday made a deep impression on those who heard it. He declared the Union already dissolved, and that no power could restore it. It was now gone, and nothing was left but to reconstruct it on a Southern basis. The slave States must make a new Constitution, incorporating guarantees for slavery that would protect it beyond the power of Northern opinion. Then the North would be invited to annex themselves to the Southern Confederacy and live thereafter under the new Pro-Slavery Constitution, which would make slaves property, and would prevent the majority from ruling. It was no more a question of Union, but of *re-union*. The old Union was dead. A new one must be reconstructed. The North would be compelled to come into it and accept the new Constitution with all its pro-slavery provisions and restrictions on popular liberty.

Senator Baker asked him whether if Congress should agree upon some measure of compromise, and submit it by a two-thirds vote to the States for ratification as an amendment to the Constitution, if he would use his influence with Virginia to induce her people to remain in the Union until the States had time to pass on said proposed amendment?

Hunter replied that he could not speak for his State, nor would he advise her to remain to await such action. He considered the remedy as coming too late. The Union is dissolved and there must be a reconstruction.

Senator Harlan replied in vigorous terms, making a most capital speech. CHICAGO.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.

[illegible] of Her Attempt to Enter [illegible] Harbor.

Full Particul [illegible] Charleston

The N. Y. *Evening Post* had a special correspondent on board the Star of the West, on her last trip to Charleston Harbor, from whose very interesting account of the entire cruise, we copy so much as relates to the attempt to enter the harbor:

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

I awoke at three o'clock this morning and went immediately to the upper deck, where I found the captain, mate, pilot and two military officers. I learned that we arrived in the vicinity of the Charleston bar about midnight; that all the coast-lights had been extinguished, and that thus far it had been impossible to find the main channel. It is evident from these indications that the hospitable South Carolinians do not mean that we should go in without a salute.

A light was seen off the coast, but we could not make out what it was. A little after three o'clock we discovered the light on Fort Sumter, and with these exceptions everything was dark. It was, of course, impossible to get over the bar without the lighthouse, and so we awaited the break of day.

I have never seen a finer morning than the one which dawned upon us. The sky was clear, and the moon, a faint crescent of silver, had just arisen, and the low coast looked like a dense forest of evergreen. The spires of Charleston became visible in the approaching daylight, and on the walls of Fort Sumter we descried the American flag floating in the breeze.

Now, about 6½ o'clock, we see the lighthouse; and now, too, we discover that the mysterious light just mentioned was that of a steamer at our right. Now the situation of the channel is ascertained, and we are under way; and now the steamer at our right is burning red and blue lights, and now she sends up rockets. There is no mistaking her movement; she is giving the alarm signal to Fort Moultrie.

On we go; the soldiers are below with loaded muskets, and the officers are ready to give the word if there is anything to do. Now, it is broad day light, and we are making directly into the guns of Fort Moultrie, whose black walls are distinctly visible. The little steamer at our right is burning a signal light aft, and is making all possible headway up the harbor. Now we discover a red Palmetto flag at our left on Morris Island, at a little village called Cummings Point, and apparently but little more than a mile from Fort Sumter.

Is it possible that those fellows have got a battery off here?" asks one.

"No," answers another; "there is no battery there."

But there is. It is now a quarter past seven, and we are about two miles from Fort Sumter and Moultrie, which are equi-distant from us, and, suddenly, whiz-z! comes a *richochet* shot from Morris Island. It plunges into the water and skips along, but falls short of our steamer. The line was forward of our bow, and was, of course, an invitation to stop. But we are not ready to accept the proffered hospitality, and the captain pays no attention to it, except to run up the stars and stripes at the masthead—the garrison flag mentioned before. A moment of anxious suspense, and bang! goes a heavy cannon from the same masked battery. The shot falls short of us a hundred yards or more, and bounds clean over our vessel aft, nearly on a line with the head of a sailor, but luckily, a little above it.

On we go, and whiz-z! again goes the smaller gun first fired, and another *richochet* shot skips along the water and falls short of us.

"Booh!" exclaims the captain; "you must give us bigger guns than that, boys, or you cannot hurt us."

On we go without heeding the compliments of our Charleston friends. Another moment and bang! again goes the heavy gun. The ball now strikes our ship in the forechains, about two feet above the water. A seaman was holding the lead to take the soundings, and the ball struck directly under his feet. It is not surprising that, under the circumstances, Jack was strongly inclined to take to his heels, and he begins to scramble up with might and main, when the captain assures him that there is no danger, one ball having struck so near him; on the principle, I suppose, that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Jack, reassured, patiently takes his place and drops the lead again.

The ball, fortunately, was too far spent to go through the side of our vessel, although it left an honorable scar.

The battery continues to play upon us, and a huge ball comes clean over us near the wheelhouse. We are not yet within range of the guns of Fort Moultrie, and yonder is a cutter in tow of a steamboat, preparing to open fire upon us. A moment longer and we shall be in range of these three batteries. The gunners on Morris Island are growing confident; if they get the right range they will send a shot through our side, scattering death and destruction. Moultrie, directly in front, will bring her heavy guns to bear and will drive their deadly missiles into our bow, while the cutter will open on our right.

Why does not Major Anderson open fire upon that battery and save us? We look in vain for help; the American flag flies from Fort Sumter, and the American flag at our bow and stern is fired upon; yet there is not the slightest recognition of our presence from the fort to which we look for protection. The unexpected battery on Morris Island has cut off all hope of escape by running the vessel aground near Sumter and taking to the boats. Is it possible that Fort Sumter has been taken by the South Carolinians? If it has not, why does not Major Anderson show that he will protect us, or at least recognize us in some way? To go within range of the guns of Fort Moultrie is to expose vessel, men and stores to almost instant destruction, or to capture by the enemy.

"Helm out of port!" shouts the captain, and the Star of the West is turned about without any great loss of time, as you may well imagine. We turn without accident and steam away with the stars and stripes still floating, and the battery still playing upon us by way of a parting salute.

As we steam away the steamer near Moultrie having the hostile cutter in tow, steams away into Swash channel, evidently with the intention of cutting off our retreat; but she soon abandons the chase and we sail out, without a man killed or wounded, with our stores unharmed, and proceed unmolested, probably on our homeward journey.

After the brief but exciting experience of the morning, I am prepared, without hesitation, to concur with the captain in the opinion that it is very unpleasant to be fired at with hard cannon balls without any chance to fire back. I wish to say, however, that no one on board displayed any symptoms of fear. Captain McGowan and the pilot, Mr. Brewer, were probably especial marks for the Morris Island battery, since a good shot through the wheel-house would have been most disastrous. The soldiers, although two-thirds of them are recruits, appeared to be quite indifferent to the music, while the officers agreed that it was scandalous that they could not fire back.

Soon after crossing the bar of the Charleston harbor, on our homeward course, we met a fine sailing vessel, the Emily St. Pierre, of Charleston. Captain McGowan stopped and hailed her.

"Where do you hail from?" said he.

"From Liverpool?" was the reply.

"Whither bound?"

"To Charleston."

"What flag do you sail under?"

"So far under the American flag."

"Then you can't go into Charleston," said our captain. "They will not let the American flag go into that port. I was just driven out of there. They fired upon me when I was sailing under the American flag."

"Then I suppose I must go in under the Palmetto flag," said he of the Emily St. Pierre.

"Then I ought to take you," shouted our captain, with energy; "War has been declared; they have fired upon me and you are a lawful prize."

"You can do what you like," replied the other, with a voice which seemed to be tremulous from one cause or another: "You are the stronger party."

Captain McGowan concluded that, inasmuch as he had not at present a commission from government, he would let the Emily St. Pierre go her way, but declared that if he had his commission it would be delightful to bring her off after the treatment he had received this morning from Charleston.

The military men on board highly complimented the South Carolinians on their shooting, in this first attempt. They say it was well done; that all which was needed was a little better range, which they probably could have obtained in a few minutes. Their line was perfect; and the opinion is expressed that some one had charge of the guns who understood his business.

"It was very good sport for them," remarked one of our officers, "to shoot at us, and there was nothing to trouble them. They had it all their own way. But when Uncle Sam gets a man-of-war in the channel, throwing shells into that sandhill, they will learn the difference."

Two guns were employed; the smaller, it is believed, a twelve pounder, and the larger a thirty-two pounder. This, however, is only conjecture. Whatever their size, they were well manned. They were fired rapidly, and with a will.

One of the officers hazarded a joke soon after we left the Charleston harbor. "The people of Charleston," he remarked, "pride themselves upon their hospitality; but it exceeds my expectation. They gave us several *balls* before we landed.

It is believed that if the South Carolinians had not made a mistake we should have partaken of their hospitality, whatever it may be, as prisoners. If the battery on Morris Island had waited ten minutes longer before firing we should have been completely at their mercy. It was only necessary for them to wait until we were within range of the guns of Fort Moultrie, and escape would have been impossible. So that, had it not been for this new and unexpected battery on Morris Island, and its premature firing, we should inevitably have fallen into the hands of the enemy, if we had escaped shooting and drowning.

Although we had a surgeon on board, he had no instruments or medical stores.

It is believed that the cutter which was in tow of the steamboat was the William Aiken, which was treacherously surrendered to the South Carolinians by its Commander.

FORT SUMTER.

Any one who is familiar with the Charleston harbor cannot fail to appreciate the importance of Fort Sumter. From the deck of our vessel it had the appearance of a new red brick building. It completely commands the channel, Fort Moultrie and Morris Island. Our officers, however, are in doubt whether it commands the masked battery on that island which fired on us. The battery is, apparently, simply an earthwork constructed among sand hills. The port-holes of Fort Sumter overlooking Morris Island were closed, and it is possible that the guns on that side of the fortress have not been mounted.

THE RETURN VOYAGE.

We crossed the Charleston Bar, outward bound, about 9 o'clock. There was then a consultation as to our future movements. The impossibility of entering the harbor and landing at Fort Sumter was sufficiently apparent. We had no instructions except to go to Fort Sumter, and it was decided that the only thing to be done was to put back to New York as soon as possible.

We arrived off Warren street a little after 8 o'clock, and anchored in the stream, until Lieutenant Woods could report and receive orders relative to the disposition of the troops. Thus we concluded a sea voyage of nearly a week's duration; and although the Star of the West failed to fulfill the mission on which she was despatched, every one who was on board feels that everything was done that could have been done.

[illegible] VESSELS FROM THE FORTS.

DISTANCE OF THE [illegible] about five-eighths [illegible] Island.

The Star of the West was [illegible] of a mile from the battery on Morris [illegible] When she turned we were about a mile and a-half from Fort Sumter and the same distance from Fort Moultrie. The Morris Island battery is apparently about a mile and a quarter from Fort Sumter. Had we not turned about we should have soon been within less than three-fourths of a mile of Moultrie.

Since our return, it has been ascertained that two shots took effect on the steamer, one, as already stated on her port bow, and a second, as she was turning, on her starboard quarter. One shot passed between the smoke-stack and the engine beam.

It is not true, as I learn has been stated in some of the morning papers, that the Star of the West struck her colors. We came out of Charleston with the stars and stripes still flying.

THE METEOR OF FRIDAY MORNING.

Its Appearance at Various Places.

THE APPEARANCE IN KANE COUNTY.

GENEVA, Kane county, Ill., Jan. 12, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A remarkable phenomenon was observed at this place on the morning of the 11th of January, at a quarter before three o'clock. Three or four large meteors were seen in the north at about sixty degrees elevation, passing to the east; and a heavy report and continual rumbling as of thunder was heard by most of the people in the village. The meteors were exceedingly bright, and at the time of their appearance the air was still; but soon after the wind commenced blowing very hard, and lasted until seven in the morning.

Yours truly, R. E. MOORE.

DEKALB COUNTY.

SOMONAUK, Jan. 12, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I was summoned last night at about twelve o'clock to attend a patient some eight or nine miles north of this place. It was intensely cold—the wind south, and, with the exception of a haziness about the horizon, a clear sky. The messenger who came for me concluded, as it was rather uncomfortable riding horseback, to leave his horse in my stable, and take a seat in the sleigh, and we set off on our journey. When we were within about twenty rods of the end of our journey, all of a sudden we were startled by a bright flash of light, like sheet lightning. The horse sprang forward; my companion gasped for breath, and, I confess, although not very cowardly, that I was startled some. On looking up I beheld in the northwest, about forty-five degrees above the horizon, a luminous body, apparently the size of a man's head, moving eastward with great velocity and in a right line, a little inclined downward. It remained in sight, I should think, from three to five seconds, and disappeared in the north-east as suddenly as it made its appearance. It did not leave behind it, I think, as well defined a train as is common to such bodies, due, doubtless, to the haziness of the atmosphere through which it was seen. Just before it disappeared there seemed to be given off from the main mass several little globular masses, apparently as if they were detached from the main body, which followed close on and disappeared with the parent meteor. The light during its continuance in sight was like that of a bright moon light. It was truly a splendid sight. It had but just disappeared when we drove up to the door of our stopping place. I got out of the sleigh, walked leisurely into the house, took off my coat, cap and gloves, looked at my watch, and found it was just twenty minutes past two o'clock. I seated myself by the stove to warm, when I was startled by a report as of a cannon fired off not very far distant, and again all was still.

The body appeared as much like a ball of molten iron as anything I can compare it to; and the little globular masses seemed to be merely detached portions of the larger body thrown off in consequence of its great velocity. I had a fine chance for observation, and would have been glad of a longer acquaintance with the stranger; but he gave us only a passing recognition and was away. From the length of time from the appearance till the report, any one may reckon the distance he was from us, as near as I could judge, it was five minutes. If there had been a smell of powder on the occasion I should have considered it all a dream, the scene of which lay in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina. Flashes of light, flying balls, and loud noises seem to be quite common in that quarter just now.

Yours respectfully, C. WINNE.

MCHENRY COUNTY.

MCHENRY, Jan. 12, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You have already, doubtless, had communications from different sections of the country relative to a supposed meteor which visited us last night; but it is desirable to compare the views and observations of as many as possible, that the savans of your city may accurately determine its precise nature. On the morning of the 11th, about three o'clock, an exceedingly brilliant illumination of the sky was observed, which lasted several seconds, and was followed by a sharp, tremendous explosion, very much like that of a cannon or the bursting of a steam boiler, only more powerful, which startled people from their sleep. It was much more powerful and sharp than the explosion of the steamer Globe recently in Chicago. Some supposed it to be thunder, but the long, permanent, intense light, and the coldness of the weather, forbid that conclusion—although it was followed by a loud, deep rumbling sound that gradually died away. Others, with your correspondent, supposed it to be a meteor, and this opinion was confirmed by at least one individual who saw from his window a body of light traverse the skies. The circle of its observation was too great for a thunderbolt, having been heard for sixteen miles east of here, and many miles west, and, I presume, in your city. Perhaps this year is to be signalized by disturbances in the atmosphere as well as in the political sky.

Yours truly, H. E. PETERSON.

LAKE COUNTY.

LAKE ZURICH, Jan. 12, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On my arrival at Barrington Station last evening from Chicago, I learned that a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt at that place and for several miles around, the noise accompanied by a most brilliant light, which seemed like bright lightning, almost as if the sun shone out from perfect darkness. It was about half past two on Friday morning, and the station agent told me he could count the shingles on the roof of the depot, so brilliant was the light. The houses shook, the windows rattled, and the people were considerably alarmed. It extended to and beyond Palatine, in the direction of Chicago, and for several miles north from Barrington Station.

At Lake Zurich the houses were shaken and the people awakened from sleep, very much alarmed. At Barrington they inquired of me if a magazine had blown up in Chicago. One man made great haste to invest half a dime in the Chicago TRIBUNE on the arrival of the train, hoping to find a full explanation of the startling phenomenon. He got his money back by reading the telegraphic news from Charleston.

SETH PAINE.

The Passport System.

France has just abolished the passport system. It is just being established in America. The following entirely South Carolinian advertisement appears in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR S. C.
No. 37 South Third street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1860.

Respectable persons wishing to visit South Carolina on business, or for legitimate purposes, can be furnished with proper certificates, that will be respected by the proper authorities of that Government by calling at this office.

DAVID B. BINNEY,
South Carolina Commissioner, resident in Philadelphia, Penn.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Message of the Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, January 14th.—The Governor and Lieut. Governor elect were inaugurated this afternoon. The Governor's address favors measures for the purpose of giving greater efficiency to the present defective military laws of the State. The importance of a well drilled militia organization can not be overestimated in the present critical condition of national affairs. Treating of national affairs, he says the novel claim and treasonable assumption that any State has a right to secede under the Constitution of the United States, is a doctrine unknown to the Constitution, at war with the principles which our Government was established, and destructive to those high and sacred objects sought to be accomplished by the confederation. If the position of the South is right that the result of a Presidential election, legally and constitutionally conducted, is a good reason for the dissolution of the Union, then the Union can only be preserved by a base surrender of the rights of the majority to rule, striking down that liberty which the Constitution guarantees. He says the immediate cause of the present crisis was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and declares that the people of Indiana, of all parties, are true to the Constitution and loyal to the Union, and they will be in future as they have shown themselves in the past, willing to yield a ready and cheerful obedience to all the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to maintain and uphold at all times, under all circumstances, and at all hazards, the glorious form of Government under which we live. The people of our noble State, with very few exceptions, I think, have resolved to support the President of the United States in the free exercise of all his constitutional powers with the manliness and courage of a free people.

A voluntary and prompt repeal of the State legislation, North or South, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, intended to defeat the execution of the laws, would be a peace-offering worthy of a great, intelligent and free people. Indiana has not now, nor never had any such legislation upon her statute books. Whatever may be the condition of public sentiment in other sections, Indiana would favor [illegible] amicable, permanent and final settlement, [illegible] measures alike honorable to all parties [illegible] based on [illegible] country. In her official [illegible] ties of our common [illegible], her conduct [illegible] relations with her sister [illegible] fraternal [illegible] will be characterized by courtesy and [illegible] feeling, cheerfully and promptly yielding [illegible] their rights as equals under the Constitution.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Personal friends of the President say it is absolutely decided not to reinforce Fort Sumter, because sending more troops there would tend to produce irritation, and reinforcements are unnecessary.

The South Carolina Commissioners now here are exceedingly conciliatory.

Militia field officers for the District of Columbia, recently appointed, were commissioned to-day by the President.

It has been decided to send Mr. Holt's name to the Senate for Secretary of War to-morrow, and A. B. Greenwood of Arkansas, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for Secretary of Interior. He is a decided Union man.

The Charleston papers state that a resolution was adopted on Monday in the Legislature, requesting the Bank of South Carolina to advance $150,000 for military contingencies, and the bank has signified a willingness to comply. The above item of $150,000 is merely for contingencies. The whole expenditure for military purposes incurred amounts to $1,400,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—It is understood that the South Carolina agents now here demand the unconditional evacuation of Fort Sumter with a view to avoid the shedding of blood. The Administration has not yet considered the propositions.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tyler of Boston introduced a resolution that in view of the great suffering in South Carolina, the immediate consequ nces of the citizens of that State acting upon a mistaken idea of their rights and obligations, and in view of the abundance and prosperity of this Commonwealth, a sum be appropriated from the State Treasury to be invested in provision and stores for the relief of our suffering fellow-countrymen in that State.

The Senate Committee on the Militia yesterday presented a bill, which was read once, relative to increasing the active militia of the State.

Gov. Andrew sent in a communication, accompanied by a communication from Gov. Morgan, transmitting the resolves of the New York Legislature, tendering the aid of the State to the President of the United States.

Treason to South Carolina.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 10th contains the following:

ARREST FOR TREASON.—J. N. Merriman, Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was on Monday last arrested by the people of Georgetown, on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he (Merriman) had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal revenue, and informs him as to the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same. The letter is signed by his initials, J. N. M. When arrested he acknowledged having written it. Lopez, his deputy, was also arrested. He said he had been in the habit of writing out Merriman's letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason. Both have been committed for trial.

Why are not the South Carolina Postmasters arrested? They are writing to Washington for stamps, and acknowledging their subordination to Federal authority.

Gov. Chase and the Cabinet.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.

I have glad tidings for your readers. There is now a strong probability that Mr. Chase will be, after all, one of Mr. Lincoln's Constitutional advisers. Information reached here by the last Eastern mail, that many of his Ohio friends recommend an acceptance of the portfolio tendered to him, in view of the desirability and necessity of surrounding the first Republican President with the strongest possible Cabinet, and the ex-Governor shows a disposition to yield to their urgent solicitations. Should the telegraph substantiate this welcome news, all doubts as to the success of the Republican Administration will be at once removed. A structure supported by such pillars as Seward and Chase, cannot come short of commanding firmness. The Ohio statesman will certainly acquire a strong title to the lasting gratitude of the Republican party by sacrificing his personal preferences for the sake of the common weal.

South Carolina wants Trade and Commerce.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The following dispatch has been received by G. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of the Republic:

CHARLESTON, January 14, 1861.

SIR—Please have it authoritively published that no flag and no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from entering our harbor, unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumter. All trade is desired and all vessels in commerce will be gladly received.

F. W. PICKENS.

Secession and Mississippi Navigation.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A mob has taken possession of the Government defenses near the mouth of the Mississippi river. Another mob is reported to have planted cannon on the banks of the river, at Vicksburg, with the avowed purpose of sinking every steamboat that offers to pass without consenting to be overhauled and examined. The former act is palpable treason against the Federal Government, and requires prompt attention from the Administration. The demonstrations at Vicksburg, as stated, have a special interest for the people of this city. Both are offenses so injurious and insulting to the whole Northwest, that, whatever the Federal Government may do, they will not be tolerated by our people.

It is needless to say that the Vicksburg dispatch referred to, has created much excitement and indignation among those more immediately interested, and, in fact, among all classes of our people. No idle threats of bravado are uttered, but no disposition prevails to submit to any interference with the free navigation of the Mississippi. No rash or ill-advised steps will be taken, but on the first insult or hinderance to any boat's pursuing its customary and lawful business, measures will be taken to put a permanent stop to this insolence.

What we have before said, we now say again: The Northwest will be a unit in maintaining its right to a free and unobstructed use of the Mississippi river throughout its entire course. Of this, intermeddlers and traitors to the Union may take note, and govern themselves accordingly.

DISTRESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

We take the subjoined extract from an article in the New Orleans *Bee*, relative to the condition of affairs in that city:

The severity and duration of the present financial troubles, the extreme depression in business of every kind, the stoppage of various channels of trade, and the nearly total suspension of the customary demand for labor, have, for the first time within our memory, occasioned a state of things in New Orleans slightly approximating the distress and privation annually to be witnessed in the large Northern cities. Within the past two or three weeks we have had occasion to remark an extraordinary amount of real destitution and poverty. There are to our knowledge large numbers of able-bodied, and even intelligent men, who ask for nothing better than work, and are unable to procure it—men who would almost rather perish with famine than beg their bread from door to door. Such we know to present substantial claims to the sympathy of the public. We speak not of street mendicants, who are mostly impostors; of seemingly mutilated implorers of eleemosynary benefactions; of the apparently halt, deaf, dumb and blind, who make New Orleans their winter haunt, and live cosily at the expense of a misdirected benevolence, betaking themselves on the approach of summer to healthier climes. We allude to honest and willing paupers, many of whom have families to support, and who are pinched by the cruelest privations, even to the point of lacking food and shelter. This is no common spectacle in New Orleans, but that it now exists is indubitable. Our own office has been at times almost besieged by the applications of decent, respectable looking individuals, representing themselves, no doubt truly, as in absolute want. A few days ago a mercantile friend of ours had a ton of coal emptied in front of his office. He informs us that in ordinary times he has to wait half a day ere he can find some one willing to earn a few dimes by carrying it in. On this occasion in less than one hour he received somewhere about forty applications, many of them from persons who had evidently seen better days, and whose language and manners exhibited marks of education and refinement.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1861.

The day has been hazy, warm and uncomfortable, but in spite of the unfavorable weather the streets have been active and fair degree of business has been done. Currency for the last day or two has been in better demand, and this has helped to bring down exchange another fraction to-day. The demand for it continues very light. The current rate to-day has been 5 per cent. premium; but best customers could probably obtain a concession on round lots of ¼@½ from the ruling figure. Four to five per cent. were the street rates, and we presume sales were made below the lower figure. The b'ks paid 4½@5 and bought cautiously at these figures. Purchases are restricted to the actual wants of customers. At the prices named it did not seem desirable to keep it over night.

Gold, nominal—buying price 4; selling 6 per ct. premium.

Money for all real business purposes is abundant; indeed it was never more so in this city. Good paper is wanted, and discounts are readily obtained at 10 per cent. Outside operations can not manage to get much above the regular bank rate of discount, and the fact is the first-class paper is scarce at any price.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.

The following table shows the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago Bank *Note List*, No. 44 Clark St., for uncurrent money, exchange, &c:

	BUYING. Prem.	SELLING. Prem.
Exchange on New York	5	6
N.Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	4	..
La., Ohio, Ky., and Indiana State	3	..
Mich. and Canada, N. J. and Iowa	2	..
Penn., Md., Mo. & Free Ind. Banks	Par	..
Gold	5	..
UNCURRENT MONEY.	Dis.	Dis.
Discredited Illinois	15	..
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn	5	..
South Carolina	10	..
Stock Banks of Tennessee	5@10	..

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1861.

FREIGHTS—The following are the ruling rates for Eastward bound freight at the various railroad offices of the city:

Rates from Chicago to	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour	Dr'd Hogs
Detroit, Mich.	40	30	25	50	30
Suspension Br, N. Y.	68	54	35	70	55
Buffalo, N. Y.	68	54	35	70	55
Montreal, C. E.	1.27	80	65	1.30	[illegible]
Albany, & Troy, N. Y.	1.22	98	65	1.30	[illegible]
New York	1.28	1.00	65	1.30	1.00
Boston via Albany	1.36	1.05	70	1.40	1.10
Boston via G. Trunk	1.36	1.05	70	1.40	1.10
Portland via G. Trunk	1.36	1.05	70	1.50	1.25
Hartford, Ct.	1.36	1.05	70	1.40	1.10
New Haven, Ct.	1.36	1.05	70	1.40	1.10
Worcester, Mass	1.36	1.05	70	1.40	1.10
Providence, R. I.	1.36	1.05	70	1.40	1.10
Pittsburgh	65	45	33	65	55
Philadelphia	1.18	92	55	1.10	90
Baltimore	1.18	92	55	1.10	90

FLOUR—Received last week, 20,985. There has been a good demand for Spring Extras principally by dry goods and grocery merchants during the past week, and the market has ruled 10@15c higher than at the date of our last weekly review. Towards the close, however, owing to a decline in the rates of Eastern exchange, buyers are less anxious and the market is quiet at $4.25@4.50 for fair to choice Spring Extras, and $3.25@4.00 for common to choice Superfine. Winter Wheat Flour is quiet and neglected—sales being confined to the local trade at $5.25@5.75 for White Winter. CORN MEAL is dull and heavy with a limited demand at $14.00@15.00 for Bolted, and $12.00@13.00 per ton for Unbolted. RYE FLOUR is dull and heavy at $2.90@3.00. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is in limited request at $1.75@2.25 per 100 lbs.

TO-DAY the market was exceedingly quiet—the demand being fair, but buyers and sellers 10@15c apart. Sales were: 50 brls "Becker's" at $5.00 del; 100 brls "Valley Mills" at $4.40 del; 200 brls "Centre" and 50 brls "Johnstons" at $4.33 del; 50 brls "Key Stone" do at $4.50 del; 100 brls "Fox River" at $4.25 del; 60 brls do at $4.30 del; 240 brls good Spring extra at $4.30 del; 50 brls "Arcadia" Super at $4.05 del.

WHEAT—Received last week, 160,897 bu. During the past week, owing to a fair speculative inquiry and an improvement in Eastern markets, Wheat has been active, and notwithstanding an increase of 40,000 bushels in the receipts, prices have ruled 1½@1½c higher than at the date of our last weekly review. The demand of city and country millers during the past week has also been active, and heavy sales have been made on track of No. 1 Spring and Club grades.

TO-DAY the market opened firm, and advanced ½c, at which for a time there was considerable activity; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, it became easier, and closed quiet at yesterday's prices. Sales were as follows:—300 bu Club at 84c delivered in bags; 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring and Club in bags at 81@82c on track; 8,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 80c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 76½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 76c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 62c in store.

CORN—Received last week, 175,205 bus. The market during the week has been steady and firm, and prices show an advance of ½@¾c ₱ bu. There has been some inquiry for cargoes to be delivered on the opening of navigation, but the only sale that has transpired was 15,000 bu Mixed Corn, to be delivered on the 15th of April at 35c f. o. b.; but there are not many sellers at that figure, and but few buyers are willing to give that.

TO-DAY the market was very firm. Sales were: 1,200 bu Mixed Corn at 28½c in store; 12,000 bu do at 28½c in store; 5,000 bu Rejected at 20c in store.

OATS—Received last week, 10,421 bu. The market during the past week has maintained a singular quietness, without any change in prices. TO-DAY the sales were:—1,240 bushels No. 1 at 17½c in store.

RYE—Received last week, 11,179 bu. The market is well supplied, and under a limited demand, it has ruled dull, and prices have declined 1@2c—closing to-day with sales of 140 bags at 46c delivered.

BARLEY—Received last week, 9,999 bu. The market continues dull and prices are almost nominal. The demand by city brewers has been light and shippers have for the present withdrawn. A few parcels of choice were sold in the early part of the week at 44@47c, and inferior to fair at 30@40c; but within the past few days there have been no buyers, and we quote the market nominal.

ALCOHOL—City manufacturer's price for 50 brls and upwards, 34c; Retail lo s, 36@37c.

BUTTER—The supply of Butter continues heavy—the receipts by the Galena road alone being upwards of 35,000 lbs—and except for choice lots, the market is dull. Good firkin sells at 11@13c; and common at 10c. Choice Dairy in rolls and crocks is in fair request by city dealers at 13@15c.

BROOM CORN—There continues to be a fair demand for prime brush at $60.00 per ton; but the receipts are trifling and the sales light. Common grades sell at $30@40.00 per ton.

CHEESE—Stock fair and market quiet. We quote:—Hamburgh, 12@12½c; Western Reserve, 10@10½c; State, 8½@10c.

COOPERAGE—Quiet. We quote as follows:

Packing Barrels	75@85c.
Sap Tierces, Iron hoops	$1.25
" without iron hoops	$1.15
Whisky Barrels	$1.00@1.12½
Half Barrels	62½c.
Kegs	50@55c.
Flour Barrels, flat hoops	35@38c.
Packing barrel staves and headings, ₱ M	$12.50
Flour barrel staves and headings, ₱ M	$6.00@6.50
Hickory poles, ₱ M	$18.00@20.00
Ash Hoops (flat)	No demand

CIDER—Common, $4.20@4.50; choice, $5.00.

DRUGS—Quinine, sulp., $1.85@1.90 ₱ ounce; Morphine, $5.25; Borax, refined, 23@25c; Aloes, 20@40c; Brimstone, crude, 5c; Camphor, refined, 50@55c; Cream Tartar, 42c; Rhubarb, East India, $1.15; Hyd. Potash, $3.25@3.50; Epsom Salts, 3¼@4c; Iodine, $5.00; Copperas, 2½@3c; Alum, 3½@4c; Vitriol, blue, 14@16c; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.28@1.50; Indigo, 75@1.00; Quicksilver, 63@70c; Opium, $6.25@6.50; Annatto, 30@35c ₱ lb.; Terra Japonica, 4½@5c ₱ lb.; Soda, bi-carbonate, 5@6c ₱ lb.; Soda Ash, 3½@3¾c; Sal Soda, 2½@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@20c; Oxalic Acid, 30@35c ₱ lb; Tartaric Acid, 65@68c; Gum Shellac, 60@65c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Fresh, 15@16c ₱ doz.; Linseed dull at 12@12½c.

FRUIT—GREEN—Apples are in fair demand and steady at $1.75@2.00 for good to choice, and $1.00@1.50 for common. DRIED FRUIT—Apples in good supply and dull at 4½@4¾c for good to choice Eastern, and 2@3½c for Southern; Unpared Peaches, 6½@6¾c; Pared Peaches, 14@15c; Blackberries, 13@14c; Raspberries, 20@22c.

FISH—There is a fair stock of Whitefish on the market, but there are no sales from first hands. We quote jobbers' prices, as follows: No. 1 Whitefish, $4.00@4.25; No. 2, $3.75@4.00; No. 1 Trout, $3.50; No. 2, $3.25. Codfish, 4½@5c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—SUGARS—The market is active at the following quotations for ten hogsheads and over:—New Orleans, common, 5c; good common, 5½@5¾c; fair, 5¾@6½c; fully air to prime, 6½@6¾c; clarified, in hhds, 6¾@7½c; white coffee, in hhds, 7¾@8c; N. Y. refined white coffee, 9¾@10c; N. Y. crushed, powdered and granulated, 10@10½c. MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House, 26@30c; Portland, 23@25c; Plantation, 32@36c; N. Y. Syrups, 35@44c; Golden Syrup, 42@43c. COFFEE—Rio, 14@15½c; Maracaibo, 14½@15½c; Santa, 14½@15½c; O.G. Java, 16@16½c; Mocha, 18@19c. RICE—5@5½c. SPICES—Cassia, 22@25c; Pepper, 9½@10½c; Allspice, 6½@7c; Cloves, 9½@10c.

HAY—The market is well supplied with prairie Hay, and the market is dull. Loose Timothy is in good request at at $7 per ton. The following are the quotations of Frisbie Bros., 35 Market street: Loose Prairie, $4; pressed do, $6@6.50; Loose Timothy, $7; pressed Timothy, $10.

HIDES—There has been a better demand for Hides, especially dry flint, during the past week, and the market has ruled firm, and ½@¾c higher for dry. The following are the closing quotations: Green, 5@5½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Kip, 6½@6¾c; Calf, 7½@7¾c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Dry Flint, 12@13c. The following are a few sales made to-day:—277 Dry Flint at 13c; 67 do at 12c; 24 Green country, at 5½c. Pelts are in fair demand at 80c@$1 for fresh, and 25@80c for old.

HIGHWINES—The market during the week has been quiet at 15@15½c, closing firm. TO-DAY the sales were:—200 brls good country at 15¼c; 100 brls city at 15½c.

LIVE HOGS—The receipts during the past week amount to 10,735, and under a good demand by packers, as well as an upward tendency in the provision market, prices have advanced 40@50c ₱ 100 lbs gross. The sales to-day were:

140 Hogs averaging	230 lbs at	....	5.25
46 ..	220 ..	....	5.25
74 ..	290 ..	....	5.30
236 ..	270 ..	....	5.15
104 ..	265 ..	....	5.10
74 ..	250 ..	....	5.10
48 ..	232 ..	....	5.00
194 ..	240 ..	....	5.00

HOGS (DRESSED)—Received last week, 16,512. The demand by shippers and packers during the past week has been very active, and the market has advanced 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs, closing firm.

TO-DAY the market was a shade higher than yesterday. Sales were as follows:

234 Hogs averaging	266 lbs at	....	$6.12½
2000 ..	230 ..	....	on p. t.
409 ..	280 ..	....	6.12½
69 ..	280 ..	....	6.10
175 ..	265 ..	....	6.10
48 ..	260 ..	....	6.10
41 ..	240 ..	....	6.00
41 ..	233 ..	....	6.00
8 ..	246 ..	....	6.00
19 .. all over	200 ..	....	6.00
58 .. 11 under	200 ..	....	6.00
750 .. at $5.60@6.00, dividing on	200 lbs.		
20 .. at $5.65@6.00,	200 lbs.		
170 .. at $5.50@6.00,	200 lbs.		
30 .. at $5.60@6.12½,	200 lbs.		
45 .. at $5.62½@6.00,	200 lbs.		
75 .. at $5.75@6.12½,	200 lbs.		

LUMBER—The market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath continues very quiet, and we have no change to note in former quotations:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft.	$29.00@30.00
Second Clear	25.00@26.00
Third Clear	18.00@20.00
Common Boards	@11.00
Common Boards, 12 feet	@11.00
Long Joists, Common	12.00@14.00
Stock Boards	12.00@14.00
Fencing	11.00@12.00
do 12 feet	@12.00
Common Flooring, undressed	@14.00
Clear do do	@24.00
Second Clear do	@16.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₱ M	@ 3.25
do do No. 1	2.75@ 3.00
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@ 3.25
Lath	2.12½@ 2.50
Posts, ₱ 100	9.00@10.00

LIME, CEMENT, &c —Water Lime, $1.25; Rosendale Cement, $1.75; Land Plaster, $1.60.

PROVISIONS.—The market during the past week has been buoyant and more active for all kinds of Hog product. Mess Pork has been in fair demand, and prices have advanced 50c. In the early part of the week some sales were made at $15.50; but within the past two days several round lots have changed hands at $15.75, and holders of straight brands at the close refused to sell below $16. The demand is chiefly for the South. Bulk Meats are in fair request, and an advance of ¼@½c per lb has taken place during the week. Dry Sides sold early in the week at 7¼@8c, but the market closed at 7½@8c packed. Several lots of Shoulders were sold at 5½c packed; but to-day 3,000 pcs were sold at 5¾c, and 10,000 pcs at 6c. English meats have been in fair request, but the sales have been trifling. TO-DAY 50 bxs Cumberland Middles, and 50 bxs Long Middles were sold all round at 8¼c packed. Green Meats have been in good request, and Sides have been sold at 6¼@6½c. To-day 1,000 Green Hams were sold at 6¾c. Lard is in good request and firm at 10@10½c—at which sales were made towards the close. HENRY MILWARD, Esq., in his circular of yesterday, says: "The market for Beef Cattle continues moderately supplied, and prices are steady at $3.00@3.50 for prime shipping qualities. The Hog market has been very much excited during the week, owing to several outside operators having appeared, and at the close the quotations were $5.00@5.25 gross for Live, and $5.75@6.25 nett for Dressed. Although there has been some material an advance the returns for the week do not show aught to falsify the predictions heretofore expressed, the receipts being for that time and the corresponding period the last two years as follows, viz:—in 1859, Dressed, 5175; Live, 915. In 1860, Dressed, 7944; Live, 2960. In 1861, Dressed, 16,512; Live, 10,735. There has been an excellent demand for Mess Pork principally for the Southern market, and it closes buoyant at $15.50@15.75; some packers holding for even a higher figure. Light Mess has sold at $14.50. Rumps are held at $12.00. There has been a heavy demand for Cut Meats, and the market closes buoyant at 5¾@6c for Shoulders, and 7¾c@8c for Sides. Green Sides sold to a limited extent at 7c. Prime Lard has been in demand with sales at 10c—many packers holding for ¼@½c more. There has been considerable buying for English Middles with sales at 8c for LongRib, and 7¾c for Cumberland. At the close holders were asking higher prices."

POTATOES—The supply is good and the market rather dull at 15@20c for fair to good Neshannocks and pinkeyes.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in good demand at $1.75@2.00 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 7@7½c ₱ lb, an i dull.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—The receipts are trifling and the market firm but quiet at $2.20@2.25 for good to choice parcels. CLOVER—The market during the week has been better supplied, more active and firmer—closing with sales of choice at $4.75.

SALT—Fine and coarse Syracuse $1.75 ₱ bbl; Dairy, $3.50.

SPIRITS AND OIL—SPIRITS—Camphene, 52c; Burning Fluid, 55c; Turpentine, 53c. OILS—English Linseed Oil, 66c; city manufactured 63c; No. 1 Lard, 98@100c; No. 2 Lard, 85c; Elephant, 75c; Whale, 70c; Sperm, $1.80; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanners, 50c; Shore, 65c; Downer's Kerosene, 95c; Coal, 75@80c; Hydro Carbon, 85c.

SALERATUS—Babbitt's Pure Saleratus, 6¾c; Best Medical do. 7½c; Babbitt's Potash in tin cans, 8@13c; Condensed Ley, 15c.

TALLOW—The market is quiet and almost entirely nominal at 9@9½c. To-day 200 bbls prime packers were sold on private terms—the only transaction of any note for two weeks past.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Lake Shore Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R.—Markets reported by WALTER SHERMAN, *expressly for the* TRIBUNE, *week ending Monday, Jan. 14, 1861:*

Stock received for week ending Monday, Jan. 14th:

Cattle	1471	Hogs	2,277
Sheep	201		
Total			3,849

Shipped via Michigan Central Railway:

A. Smith	96	Cattle.
J. Longmire	91	"
Mathews & Co	76	"
Eastman & Co	62	"
Wm. Simonson	137	"
Charr & Neal	48	"
Chas. Stone	49	"
H. Rankin	33	"
P. Dykeman	21	"
M. Dalton	60	"
Total	673	
Eastman & Co	170	Hogs.
Charr & Neal	113	"
Total	283	

Good Hogs in demand. Hogs that will average 300 lbs will sell at the close of the market to-day for 5½c.

Below we give a few sales, average weights, &c.:—

29 Cattle av'ging	1330 lbs at	....	$3.15
15 ..	1370 ..	....	3.10
7 ..	1280 ..	....	3.12
20 ..	1270 ..	....	3.00
20 ..	1080 ..	....	2.25
13 ..	1200 ..	....	2.50
16 ..	1540 ..	....	3.00
14 ..	1290 ..	....	2.62½
34 ..	1130 ..	....	2.60
13 ..	1240 ..	....	3.25
16 ..	980 ..	....	2.75
7 ..	1320 ..	....	2.85
16 ..	1400 ..	....	2.87½
63 ..	1260 ..	....	3.00
12 ..	970 ..	....	2.50
61 ..	1320 ..	....	3.25
62 ..	at $43.00 ₱ head.		
46 Hogs av	236 lbs at	....	4.80
91 ..	315 ..	....	5.12½
49 ..	325 ..	....	5.00
45 ..	285 ..	....	4.90
19 ..	280 ..	....	4.80
103 ..	275 ..	....	5.10
25 ..	233 ..	....	4.90
93 Sheep ..	94 ..	....	3.30

Market closes firm for Hogs. Ready sales at an advance of the above figures.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—FLOUR—Is 5c lower, and limited demand for export and home consumption. Sales 8000 brls at $5.25@5.35 for super state; $5.45@5.60 for extra state; 5.20@5.35 for super western; $5.50@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.70@5.85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Market closing heavy with holders a little more disposed to realize. Included in sales were 2000 brls extra state for export at $5.45. Canadian flour dull and drooping; sales 260 brls at $5.65@7.25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling in small parcels at 3.35@4.15 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal is dull at $3.10 for *Jersey*; $3.50@3.60 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower with sales of 350 brls at 19c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1c lower with only moderate export demand. Sales 6,000 bu good Chicago spring at $1.22½, 14,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.28@1.30, 13,000 bu winter red western at $1.36@1.37, 7,500 bu white Indiana at $1.50, and 800 bu red Jersey at $1.37. Rye dull and drooping. Sales 3,000 bu at 73@76½c—the inside price at railroad depot. Barley heavy at 65@80c. Sales 600 bu state at 66c, and 7,000 bu good Canada west in the neighborhood of 78½c, 500 bu barley malt at 85c. Corn heavy and 1c lower. Sales 62,000 bu at 70@71c for mixed western in store, chiefly at 70½, 71@71½ delivered, 70@71c for new and old mixed western delivered, and 71c for Jersey yellow. Oats only light request at 36@37c for western, Canadian and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Stock of uninspected mess rather light. Sales 550 brls at $17.25 for mess; $17.25@17.62 for uninspected do; $13.12 for prime. Beef—sales 525 brls at $4.75@5 for country prime; $5.75@6.25 for do mess; $8@10 for repacked mess; $10@10.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull at $13@18.00. Sales 50 tierces India mess at $20. Beef hams firm at 13@14 for state and western. Cut meats dull with limited demand. Sales 90 pkgs at 6c for shoulders; 7½@8½c for hams. Hogs steady at 6¾@7½ for corn-fed drdssed, and 5¾@6c for live weight. Bacon quiet and firm. Sales 75 bxs short-ribbed middles at 9½c. Lard dull and scarcely so firm. Sales 300 brls at 9½@10½c for No. 1 to prime western. Butter dull at 10@14c for Ohio; 14@20c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar market dull and prices without quotable change. Sales 380 hhds Cuba at 5½@6c, and 23 bxs Havana at 6c. Molasses unchanged. Sales 180 brls New Orleans at 37@38c.

STOCKS—Hardly so strong but active. Chi. & R. I. 55¼, N J C ex div 107½, C & Toledo 33¾; I C script 81, M S grd 34, M C 54, Harl pfd 37½, Hudson 47, Erie 39½, Pacific Mail 89½, Tenn 5s 74, N C 6s 74, N J 130, C B & Q 69½, Pan 114½, Reading 40 Har 15½, Erie assented 38½, N Y C 78, Mo 6s 69, Ky 6s 96½, U S 6s of 68 coupons 99, U S 5s 65 90½, U S 5s 71 coupons 98, Galena & Chi 66½.

Foreign Markets.

PER BREMEN.] LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—No reliable information in regard to the Breadstuffs market came per the Bremen. The London *Times* of Tuesday quotes is advance on the week. Other papers quote market steady at Friday's rates.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Consols opened at 92½@92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for account. Grand Trunk (Canada) R. R., 22½@23; Illinois Central, 31½.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE A UNIT.—The telegraph operator who sent the Union resolutions passed by the Ohio Legislature on Saturday, neglected to give the vote. We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the vote on them was unanimous.

☞ Since Mrs. C. commenced using De Land & Co.'s Saleratus, she declares that her husband's expression of countenance has wonderfully improved. She says that the difference in the quality of the bread, pastry &c., has undoubtedly effected this desirable condition of temper on the part of Mr. C. Good, sweet, wholesome bread, she believes, has a very perceptible and gratifying effect upon the disposition. De Land & Co.'s Saleratus is manufactured at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. It is sold by most grocers and storekeepers, and can be bought at wholesale from the principal grocers. Sold at wholesale by dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee. ja16-daw

LEARN TO WRITE.—It is a duty parents owe to their children to see that they lay the foundation of a good hand-writing when young. It is generally understood that it is more difficult to break up bad habits than to inculcate good ones. At the present age a knowledge of and ability to write is almost as important as speech itself. The teachers of penmanship at Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Mercantile College have the reputation of turning out beautiful writers.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S
TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
FAMILY AND TAILORING
SEWING MACHINES,
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BUY A MACHINE—One that is fully warranted, strong, well-finished and reliable, one that heavy goods will not strain out of repair.

One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, simple, and not more trouble than it is worth.

One that makes the double lock-stitch with two threads, that will not pull out or unravel.

One that makes the stitch ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CLOTH.

One that use the celebrated WHEEL FEED, capable of handling all materials that can be sewed.

One that does not use Curved Needles, which are constantly breaking. Straight Needles are known to be the best.

One that does not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth.

One that will sew over seams, and gathers without breaking the thread or change of tension.

One that makes the stitch as you want it alike and even on both sides the cloth.

One that is fully licensed under Howe's Extended Patent and free from infringements.

One that will stitch, fell, gather and bind, without basting.

One that will do perfectly and easily all FAMILY and TAILORING work on one and the same machine.

One that obviates the necessity of procuring TWO MACHINES, one for heavy and another for light work.

One that openly and publicly Challenges Machines of any and all other manufacture to do as large a range of work as can easily be done on these Machines. Such is

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☞ All orders or communications from Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothiers, Harness and Carriage Makers in the country, will receive prompt attention. A Descriptive Circular, and Samples of Work will be sent on receipt of letter stamp. Collections made on Delivery of the Machines. If desired, the purchaser NEED NOT PAY FOR THE MACHINE UNTIL IT IS RECEIVED.

☞ Citizens and Strangers call and examine the Machines and their work for yourselves.

COOK, STONE & CO.
General Agents for the Northwestern States.
124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

BY NELSON OF KENTUCKY.

[This beautiful little gem has been misplaced. Therefore the author will pardon the apparent delay in publishing it.—Eds.]

It sinks, the Old Year's setting sun,
His daily course now almost run,
And floating down the glowing West,
We mark his glittering, golden crest,
Throwing bright radiance round the view,
'Ere buried in his grave of blue—

'Tis gone! along the fading sky
Mountains of pearl and amber lie,
Like fragrant glories, ever cast
Around the tomb when life is past!
Now night her starry flag unfurls,
And shining from a thousand worlds,
Come down those pure and silvery beams,
Which wake so many hearts to dreams,
Shadows to which the spirit clings,
Like music to Æolian strings.

The Old Year passes, sad and long,
The loud wind breathes its solemn song,
And with its murmurs, wanders back
Lone memory o'er a beaten track,
To sunny hills, pure, fresh and green,
And many a fair and happy scene
Where rosy childhood, smiling stands,
With light foot on Hope's golden sands,
While the world spreads a far off sea,
Shining with untried witchery.

Farewell! that low and solemn toll
Tells the unfathomable scroll
Has gathered, in its folds sublime,
Another fleeting span of Time.
Hours of the Past! ye bear with thee,
Upon thy thronging surges free,
How many hopes, how many fears,
How many smiles, how many tears!
How many glorious visions wrought
Upon the page of human thought,
Which 'ere the hours wander'd by,
Vanish'd like meteors from the sky.

But dead year, in thy distant cell,
On thee no more our cares shall dwell;
But turning with a chasten'd trust,
As from thy pale and phantom dust,
Where the new moon from chaos springs,
And spreads its airy purple wings—
Most calmly lie before us driven,
As steps o'er which we mount to HEAVEN.

January 1st, 186.

THE FARM.

[Prepared expressly for the Chicago Tribune.]

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

Downing says the distance at which apple trees should be planted in an orchard, depends upon the mode in which they are to be treated. When it is desired finally to cover and devote the whole ground to the trees, thirty feet apart is the proper interval; but when the farmer wishes to keep the land between the trees in grain and grass, fifty feet is not too great a distance in strong soils. Forty feet apart, however, is the usual distance at which the trees are planted in orchards.

Before transplanting, the ground should be well prepared with the trees, and vigorous, healthy young trees should be selected from the nurseries. As there is a great difference in the natural growth, shape and size of the various sorts of apple trees, those of the same kinds should be planted in the rows together, or near each other; this will not only facilitate culture and gathering the fruit, but will add to the neatness and orderly appearance of the orchard.

It is an indispensable requisite in all young orchards, to keep the ground mellow and loose by cultivation, at least for the first few years, until the trees are well established. Indeed, of two adjoining orchards, one planted and kept in grass, and the other plowed for the first five years, there will be an incredible difference in favor of the latter. Not only will these trees show rich, dark, luxuriant foliage, and clean, smooth stems, while those neglected will have a starved, sickly look, but the size of the trees in the cultivated orchard will be treble that of the others at the end of this time, and a tree in one will be ready to bear an abundant crop before the other has commenced yielding a peck of good fruit. Fallow crops are the best for orchards—potatoes, beets, carrots, bush beans, and the like; but whatever crops may be grown, it should constantly be borne in mind that the roots of the tree require the sole occupancy of the ground so far as they extend, and, therefore, that an area of more than the diameter of the head of the tree should be kept clean of crops, weeds and grass.

With regard to the protection of fruit trees on our prairies, much has been said. An old and successful Illinois farmer says: "Were I to set out another orchard in timber land, I would have several sizeable trees to each acre. But I should think it labor measurably lost to set out an orchard on a bleak prairie, without surrounding it on three sides at least with a belt of forest trees, from five to ten rods wide; and on the north and west sides, if my ground would admit of it, I would have those belts twenty rods wide.

SOWING WHEAT.

In Northern Illinois spring wheat is mainly depended on. The best varieties of spring wheat command ten to fifteen cents per bushel more than the poorer grades. This difference on a crop of five hundred bushels amounts to a large sum, and farmers will do well to bear in mind now, before sowing, and again, in preparing grain for market, that, if they commence in season, they can raise just as many bushels per acre of the best quality, as of the poorest; aye, and more, provided the season be favorable.

It is a matter of controversy whether seed wheat should be brought from the North or the South. Our experience is this: Seed brought from the South will produce a better crop the first year, and perhaps the second, but it degenerates, and finally becomes inferior. Northern seed, on the contrary, becomes better and better for several years. This would lead us to the conclusion that the better course would be to sow the *best* seed that can be obtained near home.

SURFACE WATER.

We think that few of our readers will contradict us when we say that the fall-sown grain of Illinois will never be protected against the probability of winter killing, until farmers are able to adopt a general system of drainage, and under-drainage eventually. Plowing in narrow ridges and keeping the dead furrows open is a partial remedy, and would, if properly followed, save many thousands of acres in the Northwest each year. Any process keeping the soil porous, so that all surplus moisture readily passes off, will prevent winter-killing of grain and clover. If the sub-soil is impervious to water, or nearly so, it matters little what the surface may be. We have seen sandy land heave crops almost as bad as clay, but in all cases the upper stratum was filled with water, and the under soil too compact to allow its passage. Soil is pulverized only as deep as the plow runs—some six or eight inches. Below this is a stratum of clay or hard-pan, nearly impervious to water. The surface soil becomes saturated, like a sponge, by the autumn rains and melting rains of spring. When the ground is suddenly frozen, the water contained in it crystalizes into ice, the soil is thrown into spicules or honeycomb; and the poor clover or wheat plants are thrown from their beds, and left dead upon the field in the spring.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The subject of artesian wells has attracted a great deal of attention in Illinois. In many localities it is a matter of vital importance to procure an abundant supply of water. The value of land increases or diminishes, becomes valuable or almost worthless, just in proportion to the supply of this necessity. Now, if in a country admirably adapted to tillage, springs of pure water can be made to flow out of the ground at almost any place desired, the price of the soil at once advances, and men will forego many other conveniences and seek habitations there. Such are artesian wells—springs of pure water brought to the surface of the ground.

SHELLING CORN AT HOME.

There are a great many farmers who raise from one to two thousand bushels of corn, and haul it from eight to ten miles to the depot, where it is sold in the ear. Now, the value of cobs as fuel is just beginning to be appreciated, and if the farmer wants to use his cobs he must haul them home again. Let us see if a better way cannot be devised. A ton of corn makes a good load, and there is three tons and a half of corn to the one hundred bushels. At the distance of ten miles it is worth two dollars, and at five miles one dollar a ton to haul it; in a hundred bushels of corn there is fourteen to nineteen-twentieths of a ton of cobs and corn to pay the shelling, say of cobs about twelve hundreds pounds. Here is a loss of about one cent on the bushel in hauling of the cobs or doing without them. In buying the corn the sheller takes enough to pay him for shelling, say two to five pounds. With a hand sheller and separator, two hands can shell and sack one or two hundred bushels per day, depending on the dryness of the corn. With this advantage that they can at the same time assort it, which under the present regulations for buying is an item from one to two cents per bushel, nearly enough to pay the cost of shelling. It is stated, by those who have experience, that good dry cobs are worth half as much as coal. To be safe we will put them at two dollars, and this is more than they cost to haul them. An excellent hand sheller and separator, all of iron, can be bought for fifteen dollars. Now we think we are safe in saying that in marketing fifteen hundred bushels of corn at the present low price, its cost can be saved in shelling it on the farm. 1st. The saving in the weight, as seventy pounds in the ear will make more than fifty-six shelled. 2d. The assorting. 3d. The hauling of the cobs to market. 4th. The value of the cobs.

ROOTS—THEIR EFFECTS ON SOIL.

Most plants throw their roots over a great depth in disintegrated sub-soils; indeed, where soils are under-drained and sub-soil plowed, after their removal they leave in the soil an amount of roots nearly or quite equal to the crop removed, and the portion percolating the sub-soil and decaying in place, furnishes new conditions capable of liberating from the sub-soil many elements which have been [illegible]. The joint action of atmosphere and moisture [illegible] carbonic acid and other fertilizing [illegible] together with [illegible] liberating the more freely [illegible] gases, all [illegible] where roots have decayed, [illegible] have furnished the [illegible] necessary ingredients, requires but the action consequent upon the presence of these constituents, assisted by the roots of a living organism, i. e., the next crop to insure the solution of new quantities of mineral matter, from the sub-soil. Portions of the mineral matter so liberated, are elevated into the surface soil and there deposited, as excrementitious matter thrown off by vegetables, and with the decay of roots thus enrich the surface-soil; and this is also assisted in degree by capillary attraction. Some have argued that this continual uprising of matter toward the surface-soil, consequent upon the continuous decomposition in the sub-soil, must eventually denude the sub-soil of its more valuable portions; but it must be remembered that the new conditions produced, are such as continually to cause the liberation of new quantities, and that the entire soil being deepened, presents a greater area of surfaces of particles to be acted upon by atmospheric influences. To avoid using the material is like husbanding perishable articles until they become worthless. The roots of a current crop often extend four or five feet in length. Even the common onion has roots eighteen inches long, the lucern and other clovers, by the decay of their roots, percolating deeply into the soil, deposit carbon in place of mineral matter, which they take up; part to be returned to the soil by the decay of roots, and part elevated into the upper soil, while the portion of the crop removed is more nearly renewed by liberating new quantities over greater depths, than if the soil were cultivated on the shallow system.

STOCK.

CATTLE STALLS.

These vary in construction according to the method adopted for fastening the cattle. As a general rule, the more liberty the animal has for moving about, the more care is required for littering, and vice versa. When every animal is separated from the others, each in its stall, and by a gate, no other fastening is employed. The stalls in this case need not be more than three and a half feet wide, so that animals of ordinary size will not turn about in them; but as they may pass backward and forward, plenty of litter will be required to maintain proper cleanliness. Where cows are large, the width should be greater. The entire length should be about fourteen feet—at least two feet for the manger, seven feet for the cow (very large will need eight feet), one foot for the manure gutter, and about three feet for clearing away manure, passing for milking, &c. When gates are used for separating the animals, they may either extend the whole length from the manger to the rear of the stable, or what is rather better, only a part of the way, the remainder being occupied with partitions between the animals. The gates all swinging one way the outer one is opened first, and the occupant of the first stall marches out, and so on successively, till the whole stable is vacated. When they return, a reversed order is observed, the inner one being secured first, and so on. A neater and much more convenient way is to have these gates run on rollers on an iron bar overhead, and the attendant standing in the feeding alley at the heads of the animals, opens and closes their gates by an iron hook on the end of a stick about the size of a rake handle, without leaving the alley. Another mode of securing the animal is by stanchions. Unlike the preceding, these prevent the animal from bending its head to its sides. Each one consists of two upright stakes or strips of plank, placed just far enough apart for the neck to move up and down freely, but not allowing the escape of the head. One of the strips is movable at the top so as to slide open wide enough to admit the head of the animal, when it is returned to its place, and secured by a pin—its upper end sliding between two bars of wood. Cows are quickly secured to their places by this contrivance, and it has one important advantage over the other modes already described, by not allowing them to step backward beyond a certain line, nor to lie down on their droppings—for this reason less care is required in littering them. In a large establishment, where nearly a hundred cows were kept, the owner had all the movable stakes of these stanchions secured to a long rod, by which every cow was released by a single movement of the hand; and when they returned to their places and began eating their messes, a like movement fastened them.

Training Horses.—It is not generally known that the horse, in his wild state, never trots. He is said, by those acquainted with his habits to have no intermediate pace between the walk and the gallop. This shows what may be accomplished by judicious training. Horses with rather small, slim ears, not very far apart, erect and in lively motion, are the most intelligent.

Light for Hogs.—Hogs should never be put up in dark pens. It is well known that people who inhabit rooms on the south sides of houses are more healthy than those whose rooms face the north. Hogs, like people, must have light—not only daylight, but sunlight. We have said so much at other times about clean pens, that we deem it unnecessary to add one word; but give your hogs plenty of light, if you would have them healthy.

Depth of Sowing Wheat.—Wheat may be sown too shallow as well as too deep. The result of a number of trials by the New York Agricultural Society was this:—That in ordinary growing weather one inch deep was the true medium; but that in dry weather the depth should be increased to an inch and a half.

Grass Lands.—No farmer should be satisfied with less than two tons of hay per acre from his meadows, and his pastures should be as good. There are several means of improving grass lands. If the land is wet, springy, or holds water in the sub-soil, it should be drained. This may be easily determined by digging a hole two feet deep in the spring of the year, and if underdraining is needed, water will stand in it. We have known meadows greatly improved by draining. Next in order, are manuring and deep plowing for previous crops. Last, but not least, is heavy seeding. We have succeeded in doubling the product of grass, by quadrupling the seed—and this paid well. We have known five tons of hay per acre, by sowing a bushel of seed per acre.

Heavy Dividends.—If one of our railroads should be known to pay *thirty per cent.* dividend annually, from its regular earnings, and the stock could be bought at par, what a furious rush would be made for it! Yet there is a way that farmers may invest in stocks at home, on their own lands, that will pay thirty to fifty per cent. yearly. This is in systematic *tile-draining.* We have known many who have tried it, and they generally say that it is paid for by the increasing crops in two years. They are *good farmers,* however.

Cheap Farm Laborer.—Farmers find it difficult to get laborers; but there is one chap who, so far as he goes, is an admirable workman, whose services may be had for nothing. This is Jack Frost—who, if allowed to operate, will reduce much hard, clayey soil of autumn into a fine mellow condition by spring, if turned up by the plow for his harrow to pulverize. This tool of his is remarkable for its myriads of fine, needle-like teeth, which enter between the minutest particles, and tear them asunder into powder.

Value of Straw in Manures.—It is found by careful chemical examination, that different kinds of straw possess quite different values, to work up into manure. This relative value is very nearly determined by the quantity of nitrogen they contain. Barley straw is the poorest of all; oat and rye straw are about one-third better; wheat is nearly double in value to barley; buckwheat is rather better than wheat; meadow hay and corn-stalks are far ahead of any of these, being five times as rich in nitrogen as barley straw; and red clover hay and pea straw are each about eight times as rich as barley. Whether these substances are mixed directly with manure, or eaten first by animals, they produce their relative effects.

Long and short Manure.—One great objection to using fresh or unfermented manure, is the difficulty of working its long fibers into the soil, and mixing it finely with the earth, a most essential operation. All these difficulties are surmounted, by cutting all the straw used for bedding. It need not be cut very short. If all the corn-stalks fed to cattle, were first cut finely with a machine driven by horse power, the animals would eat much more, and there would be none of that peculiarly unmanageable manure occasioned by large corn-stalks. A friend of ours cuts all his stalks with a four horse power—an hour's cutting lasts a long time—and finds great profit in it every way.

Good Rotation.—A successful farmer, who has enriched his farm, while he has enriched himself from it, pursues the following course: First, he takes especial pains with manure, wastes none, saves all, mixes well in the yard, (not by forking over, but) by a proper distribution of straw, stable cleanings, &c. Next, he makes corn his leading crop, as affording both grain and fodder, and as being all returned to the soil, i. e. feeding all to animals, except what is sold in beef, pork, &c. The first year, the corn has all the manure in spring, at about twenty-five loads per acre. The second year, oats, barley, or spring wheat follows. In the autumn sow winter wheat, which constitutes the third year's crop. This is seeded down to clover, which (being plastered) constitutes the fourth and fifth year's crop in meadow or clover.

FLAX AND HEMP.

Another Letter from S. A. Clemens.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Should you think it of interest to a portion of your readers, please admit the following reply to inquiries called out by my article on Flax, &c., in the TRIBUNE of Dec. 27th, and some considerations, also, for the culture and preparation of hemp, in connection with flax.

The fiber of flax in no form of preparation can be worked on cotton-drawing machinery and produce a smooth, even yarn. Shortening the fiber, and making what is called flax-cotton, has been resorted to for this special purpose. This article obtained notoriety under the auspices of the Chevalier Claussen, about the time of the great London Exhibition. In the hope of finding a substitute for slave grown cotton, it was tried by John Bright and other English cotton mill owners, and failed. The drawing-frames of the cotton mill are only adapted to work short fibers, of uniform length and fineness, that is, to a fibrous material just like cotton. The fibers of flax-cotton are of unequal length, and each is composed of more or less ultimate fibers; hence they are of unequal degrees of fineness. Moreover, these shortened flax fibers are smooth compared with cotton, and when spun do not have the same mutual adhesion, which makes the yarn weak as well as uneven. Flax-drawing machinery is specially designed for working the peculiar long fibers of flax, and is alone suitable for manufacturing the product of the improved method of preparation sketched in my previous communication. But the equipment of a linen factory, designed to work flax already prepared in the "sliver," as the continuous band of parallel fiber is called, will cost less than that of a cotton mill of like capacity.

To obtain the best yield and quality of flax straw, not less than two bushels of seed should be sown to the acre. In growing flax for the seed alone, it is customary to sow about one-half bushel to the acre, and the plants standing thinly, grow with short stems and wide branching heads. Seed, from crops which have been grown year after year in this way, is unfit for the production of good flax straw, as the habit of a short bushy stalk and coarse quality of fiber is transmitted. As a preparatory crop for wheat, flax has been proved to increase the average product one-sixth more than after summer fallow.

The chief difficulty in growing flax, except on new land, arises from the presence of weeds. When these spring up in thick rivalry of the flax crop, the latter is comparatively worthless, both in its product of seed and straw. For this reason, in addition to the benefits of vegetable rotation, which specially apply in this case, flax is best grown after hemp. Nothing exterminates weeds more effectually than a broadcast hemp crop. And this plant may be profitably grown on our prairies, and its fiber prepared in connection with flax, as the new system referred to, with changeable parts, is adapted to both staples.

For the production of dew-rotted hemp there is little encouragement, as the tendency is to an over supply of this article. But, in accordance with an act of Congress, two hundred and eighty dollars a ton is the fixed price paid for American steep-rotted hemp, for naval use. Yet, less than one hundred tons of this kind of hemp are annually produced in the whole country, on account of the great labor and waste of fiber in preparing it, by the common apparatus, which succeeds well on dew-rotted hemp. Illinois grown hemp, steep-rotted in vats at an artificial temperature, as before described for flax, by the tests made at the U. S. Navy yards, is proved to be stronger than Russian hemp. The power machinery referred to, breaks and cleans this quality of hemp, without waste of fiber. This affords the basis of a very profitable business, either separate from, or carried on in connection with, the improved processes of flax preparation. By dispensing with the washing and drying apparatus of the flax mill,—drying the hemp from the steeping vats by atmospheric exposure, and putting up the cleaned hemp for market in "hands," in the usual form, a hemp mill of capacity to turn out half a ton of fiber daily, with the labor of twelve workmen, can be built, with steam motive power and full equipment, for five thousand dollars. As the hemp shives afford all the fuel necessary, the cost of rotting and preparing the fiber for market is within two cents a pound. Estimating the crop on rolling prairie land, at from four to seven hundred pounds of clean fiber to the acre,—cutting with a reaper adjusted as for flax,—binding in small bundles, and carting the unrotted hemp, in the stalk, to a neighboring hemp mill, the farmer will be well remunerated, at the rate of four cents a pound for the product of fiber. Adding ten dollars for baling materials, and transposition to the nearest naval agency, at St. Louis or elsewhere, the total cost of the daily half ton of hemp fiber, is not exceeding seventy-five dollars. At Government price, it sells for one hundred and forty dollars.

Steep or water rotted hemp being alone fit for the manufacture of tarred cordage, the annual consumption for the use of our navy is about two thousand tons, and our commercial marine consumes about three thousand tons more, in addition to imported cordage, nearly all of which comes from Russia. Soil and climate throughout the Northwest being mostly favorable for the growth of hemp, after supplying the government demand, and the wants of our merchant shipping, through rope factories at Chicago and other ports, in the possible extension of this business, we can successfully compete in the markets of the world. At the outset, in many cases, the profits of the cheap plan of hemp mills will be the most feasible way to a complete establishment, for both flax and hemp. To meet the inquiry, the writer will state that he has practical experience concerning what is set forth in this and his previous communication, and, at call, can construct, to the details, and operate the improvements named. S. A. CLEMENS.

ROCKFORD, Ill.

Correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes the following resume of the above-mentioned correspondence:

The first letter, dated on the 29th of December, is from the Commissioners to the President, in which they transmit a copy of their powers, together with the ordinance of secession passed by their State. They say that it would have been their duty to have notified the President that they were ready to negotiate, but the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible. They continue:

"We came here representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston Harbor, but which, upon the pledges given in a manner that we cannot doubt, determined to trust to your honor rather than to its own power. Since our arrival here, an officer of the United States, acting, as we are assured, not only without, but against your order, has dismantled one fort and occupied another, thus altering, to a most important extent, the condition of affairs under which we came.

"Until these circumstances are explained in a manner which relieves us of all doubt as to the spirit in which these negotiations shall be conducted, we are forced to suspend all discussion as to any arrangement by which our mutual interests might be amicably adjusted; and, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston, under present circumstances. They are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and as our recent experience shows, threaten speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment."

The President replies on the 30th that he cannot determine the relations between the Government and South Carolina, nor recognize the independence of that State. He could therefore only treat with them as private gentlemen.

In reference to the pledge spoken of, he thus recapitulates the facts:

"On Saturday, the 8th of December, four of the Representative from South Carolina called upon me and requested an interview. We had an earnest conversation on the subject of these forts, and the best means of preventing a collision between the parties, for the purpose of sparing an effusion of blood. I suggested, for prudential reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they said to me verbally. They did so. Accordingly, on Monday morning, the 10th inst., three of them presented to me a paper signed by all the Representatives from South Carolina, with a single exception, of which the following is a copy:

'*To his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:*

"In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong convictions, that neither the constitutnd authorities, nor any body of the people of South Carolina, will attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charleston previously to the action of the Convention, and we hope and believe, not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative, to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal Government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into these forts, and their relative military *status* shall remain as at present.

(Signed,)
JOHN MCQUEEN,
M. L. BONHAM,
W. W. BOYCE,
LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1860.'

"And here I must, in justice to myself, remark that at the time the paper was presented to me, I objected to the word 'provided,' as it might be construed into an agreement on my part, which I never would make. They said that nothing was further from their intention. They did not so understand and should not so consider it. It is evident that they could enter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have authority to do this, and were acting in their individual character. I considered it nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed. Events have proven that they have faithfully kept their promise, although I have never since received a line from any one of them, or from any member of the Convention on the subject. It is well known that it was my determination, and this I freely expressed, not to reinforce the forts in the harbor, and thus prevent a collision, until they had been actually attacked, or until I had certain evidence that they were about to be attacked. This paper I received most cordially, and considered it a happy omen that peace might still be preserved, and that time might be thus given for reflection. This is the whole foundation for the alleged pledge on my part, but I acted in the same manner as I would have done had I entered into a positive and formal agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement would have been on my part, from the nature of my official duties, impossible.

"The world knows that I never sent any reinforcements into Charleston harbor, and I have certainly never authorized any change to be made in their relative military status."

The President then gives an order sent by Secretary Floyd, on the 11th of December, to Major Anderson, in which the Secretary of War says that, to avoid difficulty, he will send no reinforcements; that Major Anderson must be careful to do nothing to provoke aggression, but must hold the forts to the last extremity, if attacked. He further remarks:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them, which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

The President continues in his letter to the Commissioners:

"These were the last instructions transmitted to Major Anderson before his removal to Fort Sumter, with a single exception in regard to a particular which does not in any degree affect the present question.

"Under these circumstances, it is clear that Major Anderson acted upon his own responsibility and without authority, unless indeed he had tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, which has not yet been alleged; still he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be condemned without a fair hearing. Be this as it may, when I learned that Major Anderson had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded to Fort Sumter, my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This could only have been done with any degree of safety to his command by the concurrence of the South Carolina authorities, but before any step could possibly have been taken in this direction, we received news that the Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney, and that a large military force went over last night, the 27th, to Fort Moultrie. Thus the authorities of South Carolina, without waiting or asking for any explanations, and doubtless believing as you have expressed it, that the officer had acted not only without, but against my orders, on the very next day after the night when the removal was made, seized by a military force two of the forts in the harbor of Charleston, and have covered them with their own flags instead of that of the United States."

The President says that under these circumstances he cannot withdraw Major Anderson, and he does not see how the defence of Fort Sumter can be construed into a menace against Charleston.

On the 1st of January the Commissioners reply. They say that they are not particular as to the character in which they are recognized, so that their communications are laid before Congress. The letter is next directed to correcting errors into which they say the President has fallen in quoting their language. They then review the President's message on the question of the forts, &c., and say: "You removed a distinguished and veteran officer from the command at Fort Moultrie, because he attempted to increase his supply of ammunition. You refused to send additional troops to the same garrison, when applied for by the officer appointed to succeed him. You accepted the resignation of the oldest and most eminent member of your Cabinet rather than allow the garrison to be strengthened. You compelled an officer stationed at Fort Sumter to return immediately to the Arsenal forty muskets, which he had taken to arm his men. You expressed, not to one, but to many of the most distinguished of our public characters, whose testimony will be placed on the record whenever it is necessary, your anxiety for a peaceful termination of this controversy, and your willingness not to disturb the military status of the forts, if Commissioners should be sent to the Government, whose communications you promised to submit to Congress. You received and acted on assurances from the highest official authorities of South Carolina, that no attempt would be made to disturb your possession of the forts and property of the United States, if you would not disturb their existing condition until the Commissioners had been sent, and the attempt to negotiate had failed. You took from the members of the House of Representatives a written memorandum that no such attempt should be made, provided that no reinforcements should be sent into those forts, and their relative military status should remain as at present; and although you attach no force to the acceptance of such a paper; although you consider it as nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen, as an obligation on one side without corresponding obligation on the other, it must be remembered, if we are rightly informed, that you were pledged if you ever did send reinforcements, to return it to those from whom you had received it before you executed your resolution. You sent orders to your officers commanding them strictly to follow a line of conduct in conformity with such understanding.

"Besides all this, you had received formal and official notice from the Governor of South Carolina that we had been appointed Commissioners, and were on our way to Washington. You knew the implied condition under which we came; our arrival was notified to you, and an hour appointed for an interview.

"We arrived in Washington on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, and you appointed an interview with us at one the next day. Early on that day, Thursday, the news was received here of the movement of Major Anderson. That news was communicated to you immediately, and you postponed our meeting until half-past two o'clock on Friday, in order that you might consult your Cabinet.

"On Friday we saw you, and we then called upon you to redeem your pledge. You could not deny it, with the facts we have stated, and in the face of the crowning and conclusive fact that your Secretary of War had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, upon the publicly avowed ground that the action of Major Anderson had violated the pledged faith of the Government, and that unless the pledge was instantly redeemed, he was dishonored. Denial was impossible. You did not deny it. You do not deny it now, but you seek to escape from its obligation on the ground, first, that we terminated all negotiations by demanding as a preliminary the withdrawal of the United States troops from the harbor of Charleston; and second; that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States."

The Commissioners then proceed to argue that they never made the demand imputed to them. They say they demanded nothing but such an explanation of events as would restore their confidence in the spirit in which the negotiations should be conducted. They further say that their conversation with the President led to the belief that he did seriously contemplate withdrawing the troops from Charleston harbor. They continue, "as to the second point, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States, we would observe, first, that even if this were so, it does not avail you for defence, for the opportunity for decision was offered you before those facts occurred. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday. The news from Major Anderson reached here early on Thursday, and was immediately communicated to you. All that day men of the highest consideration, men who had striven successfully to lift you to your great office, who had been your tried and true friends through the troubles of your Administration, sought you, and entreated you to act—to act at once. They told you that every hour complicated your position. They only asked you to give the assurance that if the facts were so—that if the commander had acted without and against your orders, and in violation of your pledges—that you would restore the status you had pledged your honor to maintain. You refused to decide. Your Secretary of War, your immediate and proper adviser in this whole matter, waited anxiously for your decision, until he felt that delay was becoming dishonor. More than twelve hours passed, and two Cabinet meetings had adjourned, before you knew what the South Carolina authorities had done, and your prompt decision at any moment of that time would have avoided the subsequent complications."

They then proceed to show that the act of Major Anderson was an act of war without provocation, and that the Government had obtained advantages through the misplaced confidence of the State. They conclude thus:

"Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured, that if Fort Moultrie has been recorded in history as a memorial of Carolina gallantry, Fort Sumter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of Carolina faith. By your course you have probably rendered civil war inevitable. Be it so; if you choose to force this issue upon us, the State of South Carolina will accept it, relying upon Him who is the God of Justice as well as the God of Hosts, will endeavor to perform the great duty which lies before her, hopefully, bravely and thoroughly.

"Our mission being one for negotiation and peace, and your note leaving us without hope of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter, of the restoration of the *statu quo* existing at the time of our arrival, and intimating, as we think, your determination to reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston, we respectfully inform you that we purpose returning to Charleston to-morrow afternoon."

The reception of this document as heretofore stated, was declined.

The Chief Conspirators.

The proof is overwhelming that the late Secretary of War has been for many months in conspiracy with the plotters of secession, to provide them with ammunition and other resources for rebellion, at the expense of the United States. A gentleman familiar with all the details of the army, has called our attention to the fact, that wherever a Northern officer, or a gentleman of known integrity and independence of character, was at the head of a bureau or department of the army, at Washington, Floyd has contrived to get him out of the way—urging upon one "leave of absence" for a tour of observation and inquiry in Europe; sending another to Japan upon a frivolous errand with the Japanese embassadors; dispatching a third upon a needless tour of inspection at some distant point; and meantime taking advantage of their absence to use Southern subordinates for his own treasonable plans. Thus it is, that without remonstrance in the several bureaus, and without suspicion on the part of the public, arms and military supplies have been concentrated within reach of the secessionists.

It was a part of the same deep and desperate game to put money into the hands of the revolutionists, as well as to remunerate himself in advance for his services to the conspirators—and hence the stupendous robbery upon the securities of the General Government. Happily for the country this arch-villain has been exposed and in a measure foiled, before the consummation of his plot. But is there no redress against him as a criminal? The Constitution provides that the President, Vice-President, and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Mr. Floyd has put himself beyond the reach of Impeachment by resigning his office. But he is still "liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law." If the President himself had not been to so great an extent an accomplice of Floyd in his criminal designs, he could be at once arrested for defalcation and breach of trust. Had he fled to England or France, he could have been demanded under treaty stipulations. But in the South he defies the laws, and plots for the overthrow of the Government.—*N. Y. Independent.*

More Ghosts.

The Crown Point (Ind.) *Register* is responsible for the following—the last ghost story.

A little south of Crown Point—probably about two miles—stands a house that is to some a wonder. The house of itself is nothing more than a building say 18 by 24 feet, and a story and a half high. Not many months since, a mother and a daughter who occupied the house, were taken sick and in a few days died. There was nothing peculiar about their death, as any one observed. They were buried, and the house left vacant. Soon after a family moved in, and since then it has been occupied most or all the time until within a few weeks, when it was found impossible for a family to reside there. For weeks they have seen manifestations of a supernatural presence. Besides the moving of all movable articles, the tinkling of glasses and the rattle of tin-ware, there were frequent and startling sounds, as of whispered conversation, singing, and subdued laughter—all imitations of the human voice. These ghosts have been seen at all hours of the night. An old lady, clad in her grave clothes, has been seen to come from the adjoining forest, where the wind swept in tremendous gusts, rattling the icy branches of the trees. She invariably walks around the house and sings the doleful tune, until she is joined by a young female, when the two unite in a plaintive song. Usually light footsteps are soon heard in the house, and at times the ghostly visitors are seen promenading the kitchen and other rooms of the house until a late hour of the night, and in some instances have not left until day-light. The family became so alarmed and troubled at these manifestations, that they picked up their duds and left the premises. We understand that no earthly consideration could induce them to return.

— A Washington letter says that "those who have seen Hon. Marshall P. Wilder can form an exact idea of the personal appearance of the new Senator from Oregon, who is a living facsimile of the pomologist of Massachusetts."

Highly Important from Charleston.

THE STAR OF THE WEST FIRED INTO

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJ. ANDERSON AND GOV. PICKENS.

Major Anderson Threatens to Blockade the Port.

A Messenger Dispatched to Washington For Instructions.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—The steamer Star of the West, in endeavoring to enter our harbor about daylight this morning was opened upon by the garrison on Morris' Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about and went to sea. I have not been able to learn whether the steamer or any person on board was injured. The belief is that no injury was sustained. Fort Sumter did not respond.

Lieut. Hall of Fort Sumter came over to the city at about 11 o'clock with a flag of truce. He repaired to the quarters of the Governor. He was in secret communication with the Governor and Council for two hours. At two o'clock he was sent in a carriage with the Governor's Aid to the wharf, and returned to Fort Sumter. The object of his mission is not known. It is supposed that it relates to the firing into the Star of the West. The people are greatly excited. There were no demonstrations against Lieut. Hall, though there was great curiosity to know what he came for.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 9.—A dispatch has reached here from Charleston, stating that the steamship Star of the West attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter this morning, when the batteries on Morris' Island opened a fire on her. Some ten shots were fired at the Star of the West, when she retired. Fort Sumter did not fire a gun.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—Gov. Pickens has taken possession of the steamship Marion for the service of the State.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—About 11 o'clock this morning, a boat from Fort Sumter, bearing Lieut. Hall with a white flag, approached the city. Lieut. Hall had an interview with Gov. Pickens, and was afterwards escorted to his boat and re-embarked for Fort Sumter. The communication from Maj. Anderson is as follows:

MAJ. ANDERSON TO GOV. PICKENS.

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina:

SIR:—Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my Government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope I refrained from opening fire on your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above mentioned act—one which I believe without parallel in the history of our country, or of any other civilized government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you that if it is not disclaimed, that I shall regard it as an act of war, and I shall not, after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my Fort. In order to save, as far as it is in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will take due notification of my decision for the good of all concerned. Hoping, however, that your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part,

I remain, respectfully,
ROBERT ANDERSON.

GOV. PICKENS'S REPLY.

Gov. Pickens, after stating the position of South Carolina to the United States, says that any attempt to send United States troops into Charleston Harbor to reinforce the forts, would be regarded as an act of hostility, and in conclusion adds that any attempt to reinforce the troops at Fort Sumter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of South Carolina, which Maj. Anderson abandoned after spiking the cannon, or doing other damage, cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed force of the government. Special agents, therefore, have been off the bar to warn vessels, armed or unarmed, having troops to reinforce Fort Sumter aboard, not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given to commanders at the forts not to fire on such vessels till a shot across their bow should warn them of the prohibition of the State. Under these circumstances, the Star of the West this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops, after having been notified she could not enter, and consequently she was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say that you alone must be the judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State, while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duty of the State. It is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your Government imposing on the State the condition of an acquired province. Signed, F. W. PICKENS.

SECOND COMMUNICATION FROM MAJ. ANDERSON.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say, that under the circumstances, I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my government, and intend deferring the course indicated in my note this morning until the arrival from Washington of such instructions as I may receive. I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility for the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. T. Talbot who is directed to make the journey.

Signed, ROB'T. ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens immediately granted the permission desired, and directed Lieut. Talbot to have every facility and courtesy extended to him as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government, both in going and returning.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Lieut. Talbot left Charleston late last evening with dispatches from Major Anderson to the President of the United States. Lieut. Talbot goes to Washington for further instructions from the President. A party of gentlemen entertained him at the Charleston Hotel previous to his departure. There is no excitement here.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—The Charleston *Courier* of to-day says: At about half past six o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Gen. Clinch discovered the steamer Star of the West, and signalled the fact of her approach to the occupants of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the signal was seen by those on guard there, Morris Island was astir with men at their posts before the order could be given them to prepare for action. They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was soon to come—a volley from Fort Sumter. The Star of the West rounded the point, took the ship channel inside the bar and proceeded straight forward until opposite Morris Island, about three-quarters of a mile from the Battery. A ball was then fired athwart the bows of the steamer. The Star of the West displayed the stars and stripes. As soon as the flag was unfurled, the fortifications fired a succession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on her course with increased speed, but two shots taking effect upon her, she concluded to retire. Fort Moultrie fired a few shots at her, but she was out of her range. The damage to the Star of the West was trifling, only two out of seventeen shots taking effect upon her. Fort Sumter made no demonstration at a port hole, where guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Dispatches stating that the United States sloop of war Brooklyn is coming here with an armed force, creates intense excitement. Great preparations are being made in the harbor to receive her. A large steamer called the Marion, of the Charleston and New York Line, has been purchased by South Carolina, and ordered to be razed for a man of war. Her upper cabin is to be taken off and she is to be supplied with a complete armament.

The buoys in the harbor have been removed. The Brooklyn will be fired into, Fort Sumter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications and the fight will then become general. The people are preparing for it and for the worst.

The Brooklyn cannot come in without a great fight. Major Anderson will protect her. He only pledged himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts until Lieutenant Talbot came back.

A steam tug, called the Aid, left the wharf to-night for the purpose reconnoitering. She is mounted with one gun, and is under command of Lieut. Hamilton, formerly of the Federal Navy.

There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tug boats to take the place of gun boats.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—The dispatches sent yesterday, as to the Star of the West, are strictly correct.

[TO EDITORS.—The agent of the press at Charleston telegraphs that no dispatch has been sent by Capt. McGowan over the wires.]

A Terrible Life-Drama—Remarkable Coincidences—Strange Fatalities.

[From the Rochester Express.]

A somewhat romantic though very melancholy domestic drama has recently transpired in this city, the facts of which are just brought to our knowledge by one whose intimate relations with the family rendered her familiar with the case.

Several months ago a respectable widow lady removed to this city from Syracuse, accompanied by her children—her only relatives—a boy and two girls. The eldest of the daughters was eighteen years of age, and the son was the youngest of the household. The girls were well educated and handsome, the elder possessing remarkable personal attractions. She was of a very passionate temper, and when roused, extremly wilful and intractable. To her brother she was devotedly attached. He was effeminate and refined, and fully reciprocated her affection. They were almost constantly together, and seldom went from the house except in each other's company.

The family had resided in the city two weeks, when the eldest sister and her brother attended a private party in the neighborhood of their residence. They there made the acquaintance of a young gentleman, who impressed the young lady so favorably that he was permitted to accompany her home. Afterwards he called by invitation. A friendship was rapidly formed, which generated a still warmer attachment, and in two weeks from the date of their acquaintance the parties were engaged to be married. The young gentleman's impatient ardor suggested an immediate union, although it was strongly opposed by the brother. With a singular foreboding of misfortune, he earnestly begged his sister to break the engagement, or at least indefinitely postpone its fulfillment. But his efforts were unavailing. The new comer seemed to have entirely supplanted him in his sister's affection, and at the expiration of two weeks from the date of the engagement, the lovers were married!

The bride was immediately removed from her mother's house, and the newly married couple set up for themselves in another dwelling. They lived happily for the period of two weeks, when the wife suddenly announced her intention of visiting a female friend in Syracuse. Her husband remonstrated, and an angry colloquy ensued, which resulted in the husband's declaring that she would do so at her peril, and the wife with equal determination, asserted that she would go immediately, if only to show him that she could not be intimidated by threats!

Without further altercation, the husband went to his customary business, and on returning, found that his wife had fulfilled her threat. She had left an unsealed letter, addressed to her husband, stating that she would return the day following; that she had gone solely for the purpose of redeeming her word, and that she trusted his natural complacency, as well as her own would be restored by their temporary separation.

True to her promise she returned on the day following, to find that she had formed a wrong estimate of her husband's character, and had strangely miscalculated the effect of her precipitation. Not until she discovered that her husband had taken every article of his private wardrobe, did she realize that he had deserted her; and then a brief note was found in place of her own, solemnly assuring her that he left her never to return!

The immediate effect of this discovery was to awaken the most intense remorse. She flew to her mother's house, narrated what had occurred, and frantically implored her brother to assist her in recovering her husband. The boy had not visited his sister since her marriage, but her distress moved him. He manfully declared that he would find her husband, and compel him to return; and with this determination, though in feeble health, he left home on the following day. But he left, never to return!

Within two weeks succeeding the departure, the second sister was prostrated by a fatal illness, which terminated in three days. Word was immediately dispatched to the absent brother in a neighboring city, where he was supposed to be, and the return mail brought intelligence of his own sudden decease!

This frightful accumulation of disasters fell with crushing effect upon the deserted wife. Such was the force of the terrible shock that when the announcement was made, she fell senseless to the floor, and in that condition was carried to her room. For two days she lingered in utter unconsciousness, and then recovered sufficiently to converse. As soon, however, as she appeared to realize what had occurred, she was thrown into a fit of delirium which after a few days, terminated in her death.

The same remarkable coincidence we have previously noticed, characterized the date of her decease. It was two weeks after the removal of the family to this city that the fatal "friendship" was formed; two weeks subsequent that the lovers' engagement was made; at the expiration of two weeks thereafter that their vows were consummated at the altar; two weeks only that they lived together; and just two weeks from the date of her husband's desertion, that the unhappy wife died of a BROKEN HEART!

Pursuit of a Bigamist—How Greeley's Nephew "Behaves Himself."

[From the Rochester Express.]

Several months ago, a young man of sporting appearance made his debut in Rochester, made the acquaintance of one of Rochester's fairest daughters, made victims of several of Rochester's most successful tradesmen, and finally made off without providing for certain small bills, (domestic expectancies) or for the satisfaction of any of the large bills commercially contracted. This identical "sharp young man" is now enjoying life at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. To-morrow, doubtless, his fundamental enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of unmarried ladies, will be restricted by Constable John Stott, of Rochester, who last evening set out for the metropolis, armed with a warrant for the said depredator's arrest.

His career in Western New York has been very fruitful of misdemeanor. Advertising himself in Rochester as Mr. James Greeley, nephew of "Horace" of the New York *Tribune*, he at once found himself, as it were, among admiring friends.

He cultivated an intimacy with his landlady's daughter, and so successfully did he prosecute the "beguiling art," that he secured not only her affections but her person. In fact, they were married—but we anticipate.

Previous to the nuptial ceremony, Greeley had presented his beloved with a new piano, a new set of furniture, a love of a watch, and various other gifts, all of which, not excepting the watch, were procured "on tick," and under the false representation that he, the party of the first part, enjoyed a monthly income of $3,000. These things to hear did the tradesmen seriously incline, and becoming satisfied that the young gentleman's story was true, they of course satisfied his wants to the uttermost farthing.

To his Dulcinea, he represented his affairs in a yet more fascinating light. He wooed, won and wedded her, and after enjoying two days of uninterrupted conjugal felicity, he fled to parts unknown.

The defrauded creditors pounced like vultures upon the deserted home, recovered their damaged wares, and troubled themselves no further about the victimizer.

Meantime, the "nephew of his uncle" was discovered to be an impostor in another sense of the term. The vagrant J. G. had not the remotest connection with the Hon. H. G., and when the bride of the absquatulating James learned of this deception, it became evident to her mind that the deserter would never return. She has accordingly borne her misfortune with such resignation as she could command, and was in a fair way of outliving her painful reflections, when they were revived by the announcement that her runaway husband had committed matrimony anew.

It appears that after leaving this city he sought refuge in Palmyra, where he yielded his maiden affections to an irresistible widow, who was reported to be worth a considerable quantity of cash. The nuptials were hastily celebrated, and immediately thereafter the doating husband begged to be put in possession of the wife's "estate." To his astonishment he learned that she possessed nothing but a few personal effects, of inconsiderable value. The conjugal interview lasted but one hour. James indignantly declared that he had been swindled out of his honorable person and his honorable name, and that he "would not submit." He at once packed his trunk and left the village to return to New York. There he has since remained.

By some means victim the first, the Rochester wife, learned what had transpired at Palmyra, and through her legal counsel obtained a warrant of Police Justice Bardwell, on the 28th of December, for the piratical bigamist's arrest. The execution of the warrant was entrusted to officer Stott, who, having received information of the swindler's whereabouts, started last evening to effect his arrest. We have, till now, withheld the announcement, that the officer might not be embarrassed thereby in the performance of his agreeable duty. The roving, reckless James is now in a fair way to be dealt with according to law. Serves him right.

A new painting by a French artist, representing Columbus on his voyage of discovery, places him on deck, smoking a cigar; in one of Van Dyck's pictures, the Sacrifice of Abraham, the patriarch is taking aim with a musket at his son Isaac; the immortal Raphael has left a work representing St. John as a child gazing at the infant Jesus, and clasping a cross in his hands."

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no27'60weow-ly

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Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

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J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 76 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. au27'60-dawly

Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. de23-wlm

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day. READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD:—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours,

A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO—J. D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Brothers. se10-daily-weow

Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhoea for the past twenty-two years, and had consulted and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he has received no relief. At last he was reduced to a mere skeleton, without even the hope of ever finding relief; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint, and is daily recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited. JOHN LEE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1856.
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
a32w No. 41 Western street, Cincinnati, O.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &C. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. de18d656-1y

How to do it!—If you wish a fine head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, &c., prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and preserves it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere. ja17-wlm

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
No. 40 Clark Street.
DEALER IN
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
Publisher of Sheet Music, Importers of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, and Musical Instruments of every description. The finest of
Italian Strings for Guitars and Violins,
Constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT,
And the rent applied on the purchase money. All Instruments sold will be warranted.
Orders must be addressed to
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
no1d276-1yw 40 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS Wanted by TURNER & SIDWAY, 204 Randolph street, Chicago. ja10 c839 wlt

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated
Cornell & Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at
133 Lake street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.,
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
L. CORNELL. [no21'60-ly] T. C. ESTER.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS
44 and 46 La Salle street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.

Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.

We receive deposits, payable at a specific date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description, after the funds have remained in our hands a specific time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bill on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago, or through our Agents at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stocks. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connections with Europe being direct, very extensive, and most intimate, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. OTTO GELPCKE. ALEX. E. MILLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the Free City of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, Prussia, Saxony, Wirtemburg, Oldenburg, &c. ja17-ly

EYE AND EAR.
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR,
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S treatise on the Eye and Ear (Chicago Ed.) containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 93 Randolph street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Seely Hetfield and Rebecca Hetfield, his wife, did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1860, convey to Charles B. Sawyer of the city of Chicago to secure the payment of four notes made payable to the order of Samuel C. Davis, all dated April 28th, 1860, and payable as follows: one note for two thousand dollars payable July 1st, 1860, one note for two thousand dollars payable September 1st, 1860, one note for two thousand dollars payable November 1st, 1860, and one note for thirty-six hundred twenty eight [illegible] dollar payable January 1st, 1861, all the said notes bearing interest, from date at ten per cent per annum as described in said mortgage specified, all the following described real estate situated in County of Ford, State of Illinois, to wit: The west half of section seven, and the north half of the south-west quarter and the south half of the north-west quarter of section nineteen, all of town twenty-six, range nine east; also, the north half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter all of section eleven (11), township twenty-five (4), range nine (9) east, containing in all seven hundred and sixty acres, which said mortgage is duly recorded in the Recorder's office in said county of Ford in Book No. 1 of Mortgages, pages 194, 200, 201 and 202. And, whereas, it is provided by the terms of said mortgage, that if default be made in the payment of the indebtedness therein set forth, the said Chas. B. Sawyer, upon giving ten days notice of the day of sale, in any newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, may proceed to sell the said premises and all the right and equity of redemption of said parties in and to the same, at the Court House door in the city of Chicago, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the whole of the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, and the same being fully due, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell the said premises and all the right and equity of redemption of said parties therein to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. B. SAWYER, Mortgagee.
WM. J. POPE, Att'y. ja10-d25-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas William M. Phillips, Alexander P. Shipley and Mary Ann Shipley his wife, did by indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-ninth of June, A. D. 1860, convey to Charles B. Sawyer of the City of Chicago, to secure the payment of Two Notes, made payable to the order of Samuel C. Davis, each for eleven hundred sixty and 84-100 dollars, dated Chicago, June 29, A. D. 1860, and payable respectively at four and six months after date, with interest from date at ten per cent per annum, as described in said mortgage specified, all the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Washington, Illinois, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), Town (2), one, south of Range three (3) west and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section two (2), Town two (2), south of Range three (3) west, containing in all Two Hundred Acres; which said mortgage is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office in said Washington County, in Book [illegible], Pages 11, 12 and 13.

And whereas, it is provided by the terms of said mortgage that if default be made in the payment of the indebtedness therein set forth, the said Charles B. Sawyer, upon giving twenty days notice of the day of sale, in any newspaper printed in the city of Chicago may proceed to sell the said premises and all the right and equity of redemption of said parties in and to the same, at the Court House door in the city of Chicago, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the whole of the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, and the same being fully due, public notice is hereby given, that I shall sell the said premises and all the right and equity of redemption of said parties therein to the highest bidder, for cash, at the north Court House door in said city of Chicago, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES B. SAWYER, Mortgagee.
W. J. POPE, Attorney. [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Jacob Feichlin and Elizabeth Feichlin, plaintiffs and against Christiana Benson defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 31st day of January, 1861, at the North Door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lots six and seven, and the north ten feet of Lot eight (8), in Block one hundred and thirty-four of School Section Addition to Chicago.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 10th day of January, 1861. ja17-d351-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Champaign County, in favor of Otho Culbertson, Plaintiff, and against Simon C. Coolidge, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 11th day of January, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots numbered forty-eight (48) and forty-nine (49) of section number sixteen (16), in township number thirty-seven (37), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 20th day of December, 1860. dec21-d714-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Plaintiff, and against Nicholas P. Iglehart, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 11th day of January, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80, being in all fourteen lots in the town of Brighton, Cook County, Illinois, together with the undivided one-fourth of the Brighton House, situate on lot 80, with barns, stables, and cattle pens.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 18th day of December, 1860. [illegible]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS!
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
F. MUNSON,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
no1'60-ly 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
(Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.)
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue,
Are now receiving a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.
FRESH FROM THE MINT.
Small Profits and Prompt Pay
Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe26-c307-wly

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR,
MADE FOR AND SOLD BY
L. A. BEEBE,
155 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.,
P. O. BOX 1932.
This machine consists of all the parts necessarily combined in a PERFECT CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER which are a Sheller, a Fan, a complete set of Sieves, a Bagging Elevator and a Cob-carrier. Each of these parts is very capacious and the whole is so arranged as to form a Beautiful Compact Machine.
The Sheller is made by special contract under the Reading's Patent, but it differs materially from the Reading's Sheller, as it is so constructed as to avoid all wedging or crushing of the corn and consequently a great waste of power.
With this Machine from two to six horses only are required to shell, clean and bag from 1,000 to 4,000 bushels per day.
Price of Complete Machine, $125.00.
Send for a Circular. oc29-d659-1wd-6ww

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE
ON LONG CREDIT,
AND AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST.
The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company
HAVING OVER
60,000 ACRES OF LAND,
Lying in the State of Missouri, which was granted, by Act of Congress to aid in the construction of their Road, offer the principal portion thereof for sale on the most reasonable terms.
The greater part of these Lands are within six, and all within fifteen miles of the Railroad, which is now completed and open for use throughout its entire length, (206 miles), and runs through a country which is unsurpassed by any in the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its mineral resources.
Each person purchasing land will receive a ticket for one trip between Hannibal and the nearest Station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to the property purchased.
For further information, apply at the Land Office of the Company, or address, by letter,
JOSIAH HUNT,
Land Commissioner H. & St. Jo. R. R.
HANNIBAL, Mo., June 14th, 1859. no2-d289-w3m

LIVE AND LEARN.—
PARTIES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT,
Or desirous of changing their business, may obtain Circulars containing full particulars of a business by which any energetic man may realize from
$50 to $80 Per Month,
By addressing HILE, AUSTIN & CO., Drawer 6144, or calling at 83 1-2 Clark street, Chicago. This is no humbug, but a legitimate business, as any one may ascertain from our Circular, or by calling at our place of business.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
ARE NOW OFFERED AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
RANGING FROM
$40 TO $100,
According to style and finish of the Machines and Cabinet Work.
OVER 50,000 ARE IN DAILY USE IN THE UNITED STATES, GIVING UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
The popularity of the Machines made by this Company has been constantly increasing with wonderful rapidity, because they are so easily managed and never get out of order.
The Grover & Baker patent stitch is the only stitch that will bear constant washing without ripping.
There is no rewinding of threads, as they sew from two spools as bought in any store. No rotary hook with pads, no shuttles to get disarranged and give trouble.
Machines can be ordered by mail, and we will send them by express to any part of the country and the amount can be paid on the receipt of machine.
Printed directions accompany each machine.
Send for a circular.
GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.,
115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
WM. B. YOUNG & CO., General Agents for the Northwest. de30-ly

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
WIGWAM TONIC.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as Nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS!—
LEAD PIPE,
Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot,
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS,
Also—VERY LIGHT PIPES FOR CONVEYING WATER LONG DISTANCES.
Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed.
fe8'60-wly E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

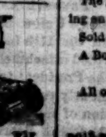
Olive Tar.
[illegible] and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as [illegible] And more than one hundred other well known persons.

OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN upon Sugar it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED its Magnetic or concentrated curative power render it a most speedy
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the Blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,
STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,
STAFFORD'S INHALER.
For sale by
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago.

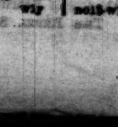
ORDERS
FILLED FOR
Bags and Sacks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Printed with New and Appropriate Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
S. F. has removed to 22 Market street. ap6wly

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
THOS. DICKERSON,
No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls. se6'60wly

FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES,
SOLD BY
Fairbank's & Greenleaf,
35 Lake Street, Chicago.



HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales,
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
30 South Canal Street, Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired. wly



MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand hi stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand hupon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentary, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure of Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

PREVENTED AND RELIEVED

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

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WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED COWLES.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREE
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

A LULL.

If the telegraph is to be believed there is a momentary lull in the pro-slavery rebel lion. It is reported that Mr. Hayne, th Envoy-Extraordinary from South Carolin Washington, has made a demand for th unconditional surrender of Fort Sumte but that while putting his demand in wr ing he has been besought by Jeff. Davi and other Southern Senators to moderat his requirements, and furthermore that Da vis has written a letter to Gov. Pickens urging him in the strongest terms to do n ct which may precipitate a collision. Al this has a singular look. Whether the pur pose is to throw the Northern States o their guard to facilitate the seizure o Washington, or whether the growing scar city of provisions in the South is engender ing symptoms of "bread or blood," w cannot conjecture. We are surely forbid en to believe that this anxiety for peac proceeds from any ordinary lack of mad ness, or from any indisposition to lap th blood of the Yankees. What is it then?

It is reported also that certain member of the diplomatic corps have addressed Secretary Black, inquiring whether clear ances issued by South Carolina will be re ognized by the United States, and whether uties can be legally paid to South Caroli collectors. The answer has not been efinitely made known, but it is supposed hat it will be in the negative as to both oints.

The nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary f War has been sent into the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Commerce as refused by a vote of three against two o report back the nomination of Mr. Mc ntyre as Collector of Charleston. The hree negative votes were given by South n members.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We are advised of a number of projects hich parties are now industriously en ged in engineering through the Legisla re, the object of which is to enrich a few eculators at the expense of the tax-pay s of Chicago. Among the number is one filling up the basin in front of Michigan enue for the purpose of converting the ea into a Park. The policy of making ch a change in the locality we are not w disposed to discuss. A diversity of inion prevails among our citizens on that bject. But there is perfect unanimity nong them against undertaking, at the esent time, any great public work, hereby the debt and taxes of the city will increased. We desire the Legislature understand this fact distinctly, and we sure them that they will deserve and re ive the thanks of the people of Chicago, they will summarily reject any and eve bill that may be brought before them ving this end in view.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The rank and file of the Democracy of linois must now do one of two things. he action of their State Convention, held Springfield, on Wednesday last, leaves em no other alternative. If the declara ns of that body are to be taken as au ortative, then the Democracy of Illinois nd committed, practically, to the right secession, and they are, in fact, uphold of rebellion and treason. Gentlemen the Democracy, is that your position? e do not believe it. But, unless you set urselves right, the odium of it will rest on you. Elsewhere we print a manly nd patriotic protest from one of your num r. The sentiments so clearly set forth erein and so unanimously maintained, ll find an echo, we believe, in each of ur hearts. What say you on the alter tive presented? Will you rest under the putation of sanctioning the doings of ur self-appointed leaders at Springfield, will you repudiate them, sink the parti n in the patriot, and take sides for your untry? We shall see.

THE RIGHT THING.

Mr. Kerrigan, a pro-slavery politician of e "Dead Rabbit" variety, in New York y, was yesterday summoned before the and Jury of the U. S. District Court to interrogated as to the objects of a cer n military company in which he has en prominent, whose purpose has been pposed to look to active aid of the South rolina rebellion. The summoning of . Kerrigan was in pursuance of Judge alley's recent charge calling the atten n of the Grand Jury to the crime of ason.

MISSOURI.

The Convention bill in the Missouri gislature, after being so amended as to quire a submission to the popular vote, s been tabled by the House.

Mr. Holt and the South Carolina Spies.

Mr. Holt has written to Gov. Pickens that erson must have his mail matter, not oc onally, as caprice may suggest, but regu y; otherwise mail facilities, which are so pensive to the Government, *will be withdrawn n the State.*

A Compliment to the Northwest.

The London *Daily News* of the 27th ult., in article discussing the agitations at Wash ton, says: "There is only one body of politicians, of the multitude assembled there, hich shows a cheerful steadiness amidst the uctuations of rumor and of men's moods nd that is the stout band of Republican embers from the Northwest."

Cotton-Growing.

ABINGDON, Ill., Jan. 12, 1861.

tors Chicago Tribune:

n view of a possible, but I think not proba division of the United States, it is asked t will the North do for Cotton? I answer, e it at home. My father raised cotton on farm, three miles west of Canton, in Ful county, Ill., between the years 1825 and . The plant did well, producing a good cle, which was manufactured into clothes the family. I picked cotton when a boy, may not our children do the same, if cir stances require. Our prairie lands will cotton as far North as LaSalle in this e, with perhaps as good a yield as the best s of Georgia. F. P. F.

More Secession.

e acting Governor of Kansas, G. M. Bee by name, (it is difficult to keep the run of as Governors, who, like the witches in play, "come like shadows—so depart"),— es his message to the Legislature of that ritory in the following solemn strain:

But, if nothing can be done—if the worst ch t, having been made the wand with magicians of Evil have aroused the ents, it may not be expected Kansas can d an idle watcher of the storm. Intimate dentified as her interests are with the per ity, progress and prosperity of that Union States into which she had hoped soon to en and take her equal place—while she could witness a dissolution with feelings other n that of deepest anguish—if God, in his th, shall tolerate the worst portent of this pest of passion, now so fiercely raging— ss ought, and I trust will, declining iden ation with either branch of a contending ily, tendering to each alike, the olive offer of good neighborship, establish, under a stitution of her own creation, a *government separate and independent among the nations.* bracing, as she does a combination of agri ural and mineral resources unsurpassed by other portion of the world, hers would e, if not the most powerful, the most sperous government on earth."